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Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on Pages 2, 4, 5, 15 and 16.

N. E. WPA Wage Increase; Chinese Capture Ichang; Nazi Supply Ships Hit

The World's Day—October 10, 1941

New England: WPA Pay Increase for 23,000

Wage increases announced for certain classes of WPA workers will benefit 23,000 of Massachusetts' 36,000 WPA workers. [Page 2.]

Newton faced "air bombing" as Eastern Seaboard Air Raid maneuvers entered second day. [Page 2.]

Radio Station WRUL will launch a short-wave campaign to "teach America" to South Africa, Australia, and other corners of the British Empire. [Page 2.]

Senator Chester Dolan, Democratic floor leader, asked for a State audit of the accounts of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to determine whether the Committee was exceeding its authority. [Page 2.]

Orient: Ichang Captured by Chinese

Capture of Ichang, important port which has been the westernmost outpost of Japan's invasion, was reported from Chinese headquarters.

Japanese troops at dawn opened concerted offensive against two Chinese Communist armies—the former Eighth Route and the new Fourth—near Taierhchwang, at the extreme southern border of Shantung Province, Domei reported.

Air and Sea: British Bomb Axis Supply Ships

Attacks off Norway on Germany's supply route to forces on the north Russian front were made by the British fleet air arm, four supply ships being hit and one of them abandoned by its crew, the Admiralty announced.

Americas: Panama Returns to Normal

Panama returned to normal after a bloodless coup that deposed President Arias, reportedly inclined toward Naziism, and replaced him with Dr. Ricardo Adulfo de la Guardia, supporter of the United States. [Page 7.]

Washington: Partial WPA Wage Increase

An 8.5 per cent wage increase for almost 835,000 WPA workers, now earning less than $90 a month, was announced by Howard O. Hunter, Work Projects Commissioner, as an effort to meet the higher cost of living. [Page 8.]

The Navy promoted Capt. Francis Warren Rockwell to the rank of rear admiral and designated him to succeed Rear Admiral Harold M. Bemis as Commandant of the Sixteenth Naval District at Cavite, in the Philippine Islands.

Nondefense construction will have to be cut about 60 per cent next year because of growing defense demands for critical materials, the Office of Production Management announced [Page 1 and Financial Page.]

Merchantmen can be armed just as soon as Congress gives the word, Administration leaders disclosed, reporting weapons available for the arming of 900 ships.

Observance of Navy Day on Oct. 27 is to be broadened to a day honoring total defense, President Roosevelt announced, adding he would make a radio address on the occasion.

A program of rehabilitation for about 200,000 men rejected in the draft because of physical or mental deficiencies was announced by the President. [Page 8.]

National: Aluminum Company Wins Case

The Aluminum Company of America was cleared in Federal Court in New York City of all charges made by the Antitrust Division of the Department of Justice. Judge Francis G. Caffey, closing his 10-day oral opinion in this four-year-old case, said the Government has failed to prove its charges of monopolization, conspiracy and other misconduct. [Financial Page.]

In Russia: Germans Advance in Two Sectors

German advance continued in the Bryansk and Vyazma sectors owing to superior numbers, but, according to the Russians, at the cost of heavy losses. [Page 1.]

Capture of Melitopol on the Sea of Azov was authoritatively announced in London. Mariupol and Ossipenko, farther to the east, had been reported captured two days ago.

Russian forces in large numbers were claimed to have been surrounded both on the Sea of Azov and in the center of the front.

'It Sounds Like Cal Coolidge'

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Remarking that charity begins at home, President Roosevelt disclosed today that half a ton of copper and brass found in the White House basement would be turned over to the Navy to be melted and used for defense needs.

The President told his press conference the metal was in the form of valves and joints that were out of date but had been put aside at one time as of possible future value.

He said he had asked that surveys be made in other Government buildings here and in the rest of the country to see whether more metal could be found.

Smilingly, the Chief Executive agreed when reporters remarked that "it sounds like Cal Coolidge," the former President noted for New England thrift.

"Do you plan to melt up any brass hats?" a reporter asked.

That is being done now, the President said with a grin, only it is being called by a politer term—liquidating.

The Christian Science Monitor Index

Friday, October 10, 1941

Boston and New England News	2, 4, 5
California Real Estate Association	7
Daily Features Page	23
Editorials	24
Entertainment Timetable	15
Financial Pages	18-20
Hollywood Letter	15
Local Arts and Theater Page	15
Radio Timetable	5
Real Estate Column	5
Rhode Island Letter	4
Sports Pages	16-17
The Home Forum	12
God Is Omnipotent [With Italian Translation]	
The World at Your Fireside	6
Today's Woman	14
Traveltalks	10
Washington Sideglances	11
Women's Club Activities	4

Weather Predictions

RAIN	FAIR	WARMER	COLDER
	TONIGHT ↑		
	TOMORROW ↓		
COLDER	WARMER	FAIR	RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

The World at Your Fireside

On page 6 today:
Who Runs the United States, and How?
Story of advance toward better government.

Now running in The Christian Science Monitor: "The World at Your Fireside"—a daily page elucidating and amplifying the news of major current events—which you and your friends should not miss.

Civilian 'Soldiers' on the Job

International; By a Staff Photographer

Air Raid Volunteers

Eastern Seaboard Air Raid Maneuvers continued today despite inclement weather over much of the area which extends from Boston to Norfolk, Va. Civilian spotters, at their posts despite grounding of New England planes, reported the invasion of six large "enemy" bombers from Mitchel Field, L. I. Top: Volunteer workers of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety plot flight of planes on map in the Boston Army Information Center. Bottom: American Legion spotters scan New York skies from the Empire State Building.

All-out air raid on Newton: Page 2.

Step by OPM To Forestall Plant Closing

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Initial action looking toward forestalling the closing of plants for lack of materials has been taken by the Office of Production Management, William P. Homans, District Manager of the Priorities Field Service of OPM, reported here today.

The OPM in Washington has just sent out an order asking its branch officers to report by air mail any threatened closing so that such a situation may be given immediate consideration.

"This is the most significant step taken toward meeting the needs of plants when suddenly finding themselves in an emergency due to lack of materials," commented the OPM priorities manager for New England.

"The OPM is taking increasing recognition of the dangers to civilian morale of industry being shut down by priorities.

"The new order applies only to extreme emergencies.

"The first instance of the kind to come to this office occurred this week when a supplier of parts to radio tube manufacturers reported he appeared to be on the verge of a shutdown.

Many Others Affected

"While the supplier has a substantial number of employees in his plant, his shutdown would have thrown over ten times as many others out of work.

"With him came four of his most important customers, who are of course brisk competitors. They all spent three hours with us discussing their problem.

"They then agreed on a method of procedure which greatly helped in working out an effective presentation of their case to Washington.

"The co-operation of these competitors contributed very largely to the best handling of this situation."

Mr. Homans added that he had just arranged with Richard C. Cooke of Natick, Mass., President of the Smaller Business Associa-

Continued on Page 2, Column 1

N. Y. Expects Soaring Rentals To Follow U. S. Building Curb

By Alexander H. Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Serious repercussions in living costs that will send rentals soaring are expected by builders and realtors here as a result of the ruling of the Supplies, Priorities and Allocation Board of the Office of Production Management in Washington yesterday, limiting new building projects to defense.

With a housing shortage in many cities, a halt on apartment building in New York and every city and town between Portland, Maine, and San Francisco, Calif., is envisaged, with a repetition of the experiences these cities—and especially New York—had in 1917 and 1918 and immediately subsequent to the World War. During these years, there was no apartment building here, and landlords boosted rentals at the expiration of leases until the Legislature, forced by public opinion to act, put a limit on the amount landlords could increase their rentals each year.

Construction firms here said today that the Washington ruling also would hit architects and labor not only in the carpenter, plasterer, bricklayer, painter, and numerous other trades in the building industry, but labor working in factories manufacturing building supplies. Hope that the ruling might soon be modified disappeared in thin air when press reports said it would be applied "for the duration."

"The building industry is going to be hard hit," Christian G. Norman, Chairman of the Board of the Building Trades Employers Association, said. "There will be no work for labor in the building trades and probably an adverse effect also on employment in certain branches of the industry manufacturing goods which may be used in private construction, but which may not be essential for defense.

"Some jobs already have been

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Not-so-Dumb Dumbo Amuck; Lands in Both Ascap and BMI

Read how "Dumbo," the little and not-so-dumb Disney elephant with the enormous ears, circumvented the current radio ban on Ascap music.

Songs from Disney's new film are to be aired in the "Family Hour" program, Sunday, CBS-WEEI, at 5 p. m., by Gladys Swarthout, chorus and orchestra.

Long disturbed at his inability to get "plugs" on the radio for his new songs, Mr. Disney is reported to have told Irving Berlin, Inc., publishers of the "Dumbo" score, in effect, to "Either license the Dumbo score to the big chains or the music will go to BMI." Having no answer to this question, the Berlin firm licensed the "Dumbo" music to both Columbia and National, non-Ascap chains, as well as Mutual, the only Ascap chain. Irony of the situation is that CBS, which now uses only BMI radio copyright music, will air the Ascap "Dumbo" music ahead of Mutual, the regular licensee.

Latest trade rumors are that the music controlled by the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (Ascap) will return to the CBS and NBC networks about Oct. 1. Slowness of the member stations in signing their contracts is said to be the reason for the delay. Broadcast Music, Inc. (BMI), will continue to operate as copyright pool for the radiocasters who have largely financed it.

'In Person'

© Walt Disney Productions

Dumbo

Perched on a telegraph wire he is interviewed by his feathered friends.

British Crisis on Soviet Aid Queries Use of Man Power; U.S. Policy Before Congress

Congress vote of 'Yes' would turn views of the White House into American attitude.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—The House met an hour earlier today to give President Roosevelt, probably before nightfall, the first of three answers to the question: Does Congress indorse White House foreign policy?

The three issues on which the question is asked follow:

1. Passage of the second lend-lease bill, involving $5,985,000,000, including aid for Russia.

By vote of 133 to 84 the House rejected a Republican proposal to reduce a proposed $1,190,000,000 ordnance item by $100,000,000; rejected by 135 to 83 a proposal to reduce by $60,000,000 a $385,000,000 item for tanks and armored cars; by 116 to 69 an attempt to cut $40,000,000 from the $850,000,000 ship allocations; and by 97 to 71 an effort to cut $300,000,000 from the $1,875,000,000 agricultural item.

2. Repeal of Section 6 of the Neutrality Act of 1939, prohibiting the arming of American merchant ships, declared by the President yesterday to be "a matter of immediate necessity and extreme urgency."

3. Repeal of Sections 2 and 3 of the same Act, prohibiting United States vessels from carrying goods direct to England, urged by President Roosevelt for the "earnest and early" attention of Congress and linked with Section 6 as a "crippling provision" of the Act.

Three Momentous Questions

More important than any of these three momentous steps, individually, is the question the White House recommendations raise collectively, whether the second and co-ordinate branch of the Government, the Legislature, will now indorse and support the Executive Branch in its foreign policy. If Congress answers "yes" to these questions it will no longer be the White House foreign policy but the American foreign policy. Mr. Roosevelt, is, in effect, asking for a vote of confidence from Congress.

Many observers here believe he will get it, emphatically, on the first question; almost certainly on the second, and probably on the third, though it may be delayed.

Sharing of Responsibility

This shift in decision from the White House to Congress is seen by many observers as the significant thing in the present situation, which has been carefully built up, step by step. Congress will now have something to debate about and when the decision is in, if it supports the President, the country will know that the responsibility rests not on one branch of the Government but on executive and legislative combined.

President Roosevelt, has conspicuously and ostentatiously consulted congressional leaders on procedure. In splitting up the question of Neutrality Act changes into two parts he has followed their advice.

Furthermore, Mr. Roosevelt has made his consultations with Con-

Continued on Page 10, Column 5

Text of Roosevelt's message on arming merchant ships: Page 18.

Roosevelt Denies Armistice Report

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 10

President Roosevelt, answering a press conference query, declared today that he had no reports at all which would indicate that Russia had reached the point in its resistance to Germany where it might have to accept an armistice.

[Reports that Germany would offer an armistice to Russia circulated in Europe today, but were authoritatively denied in London.]

Asked whether he had any knowledge of how a letter in which he promised Premier Joseph Stalin all possible American assistance had reached Berlin, Mr. Roosevelt said he had a hunch, but did not elaborate.

To an inquiry whether the matter was one of interest to the Government, he replied in the affirmative, but said it was not a matter of surprise.

He asserted, too, in response to another question, that he had no information that the letter had been broadcast to the Russian troops and that he believed this had not been done.

American 'salvaging' of youths bars socialized medicine: Page 8.

British Weigh Factory-Army Allocations

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—Russia's extreme peril invests with urgent new significance the question now under searching review here whether the most effective use is being made of Britain's man power.

There is fresh awakening to the possibility that the Soviet Army may be crushed, thus removing from Hitler's way the only land force comparable in size and equipment to Germany's.

These questions are being asked:

Has Britain made the fullest use the past 3½ months of respite from attack to organize the production of weapons and the building up of its fighting forces adequate for the task ahead?

Has the British Government evolved a plan for the allocation of man power, whereby this Nation of 45,000,000 plus the Dominions can maintain a great navy, a great air force, a great army, and a great industry sufficient for final victory, and not just enough for a stalemate which would be tantamount to a lesser defeat?

Such vital questions have been anxiously discussed this week in Parliament, in the press, in factories, by trade unions, by management committees, and by the public generally.

Furthermore Britain's handling

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

Churchill is expected to retain confidence of nation despite sharp dissatisfaction.

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—For the first time since the British debacle in Norway, which ended in the overthrow of the Chamberlain Government, there are serious signs of an approaching crisis over the question of whether Britain has been doing everything possible to aid Russia.

The Government has been asked for a full statement on the military situation in Russia. Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, front bench Labor M. P., has set forth a pointed question with a request for an immediate answer. His move is symptomatic of the growing uneasiness among many members of parliament.

This doesn't mean, however, that there is any visible prospect that Prime Minister Winston Churchill will be overthrown or even seriously challenged. The political position is by no means the same as it was in April, 1940. Then there was a Churchill ready to take the place of Mr. Chamberlain. Today on the political horizon there is only a Churchill.

Public Aroused

But the fact remains that public sentiment, as well as political feelings are running high in Britain today as Hitler's mechanized legions drive on toward two vital objectives: the Soviet Capital and the Caucasus oil. The press in particular has turned loose a torrent of exhortation urging the government to act and the country to awake.

Critical opinions that have been quietly current in certain British circles and among some non-British observers here for some time are now being put into strongly printed words. The leading editorial in the Daily Mail today is typical of this new note of press comment. It sums up fully, yet concisely, the feeling here that more might be done than has been done. I quote its conclusion fairly completely because it is a significant example of hard-hitting democratic press criticism during a war time emergency: "It is high time that a more general realization of what we're up against and the measures needed to face and overcome it is accepted by one and all.

Complacency Hit

"There is far too much complacency in quarters both high and low. It is unfortunate, to say the least, that we always seem to need bad news as a stimulant to action. As a result we're always behind events.

"That's been the story of this war so far. Off to a bad start; always trying desperately to catch up. Until we've caught up and are abreast of events we cannot hope to turn the scales in our favor.

"From the beginning we've allowed ourselves to be lulled by delusions.

"Before the war it was said 'there'll be no war.' When Hitler invaded Norway it was said that

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Albanians Join Balkan 'Revolt'

By Derek Patmore

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Oct. 10—While Hitler boasts of his successes in Russia and Nazi propaganda attempts to persuade the world that all's well with Europe, another Balkan country is beginning to revolt against its Axis oppressors.

Recently little has been heard regarding internal events in Albania; yet this was one of the first independent countries to suffer from the aggressive policy of the Axis partnership.

On April 7, 1939, the small but brave Albanian nation was attacked by Italy, and although Albanian patriots resisted this aggression, Albania was overwhelmed by the superior force of the Italian Army.

Now reports from travelers recently arrived from Albania confirm the fact that Albanian patriots feel the hour of their deliverance is drawing near, while occupying Italian forces are seriously concerned by the continued activities of these Albanian patriots.

Albanians have never forgiven Italy for its unjustified occupation of their country, and now with revolt sweeping through the Balkans, organized Albanian bands are harassing the occupying Italian forces.

Like the Yugoslavs, Albanian patriots have organized themselves into mountain bands which sweep down on the Italians and carry them off to the mountains as hostages.

Recently a famous Albanian patriot, Muslim Peza, attacked the town of Shiak between Durazzo and Scutari and after disconnecting telephone and other communications, killed 13 Italian cara-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

Nazi executions continue: Page 9.

Germans Claim 300-Mile Break In Russian Central Front

By the Associated Press

Friday, Oct. 10

Germans today claimed to have driven a 300-mile breach in the Russian defenses on the central battle-front, encircling large Soviet forces around Bryansk and Vyazma.

In the south, confirmation had been received in London of the capture of Melitopol on the Sea of Azov, where Russian forces had been holding out after the capture of Mariupol and Ossipenko, farther to the east.

The Red Army conceded that the Germans were advancing at several places with immense force in a new surge toward Moscow from the vicinity of Bryansk but declared the gains were being made at tremendous cost.

North of Orel, however the Army newspaper, Red Star declared the invaders were stalled and a Nazi plan to encircle Marshal Semyon Timoshenko's armies on the central sector had collapsed.

At Bryansk, it said, the Russians were heavily outnumbered after the Germans had thrown mighty reinforcements into the battle.

The Russians were reported drawing upon their vast stores of reserves and sending them into the central front battle.

Earlier reports said pockets of Red soldiers trapped by the Germans in the great encirclement actions have fought their way out and inflicted heavy losses upon the invaders.

Orel, strategic rail junction 220 miles south of Moscow, conceded to have been lost by the Russians yesterday, was declared captured officially by Berlin.

Meanwhile, according to Moscow reports, wave after wave of Soviet dive bombers, including the newest Soviet model, have been bombing incessantly the German armored and mechanized columns concentrated in the Vyazma and Bryansk sectors.

Much of the action is fought from low altitudes because of bad weather, and unofficial reports said these raids had helped slow down considerably the progress of the armored columns.

The reports said at least 15,600 German officers and men were killed in the pocket battles around Vyazma and Bryansk, west and southwest of Moscow.

The first word in days from the besieged Black Sea port of Odessa disclosed that the besiegers were attempting to enter the city behind almost incessant shelling, but that they had had no success. A dispatch to the Communist Party Paper, Pravda, from Odessa said many factories there had increased their output and civilian soldiers were drilling in the barricaded streets.

From Leningrad, where the siege has been dwarfed recently by the new offensive to the south, came reports that some Red Army units have inched their way forward by heavy attacks on the German lines around the city.

10 Per Cent Increase in Salary Proposed for All Employees of State

Higher Cost of Living Cited By Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr.

State employees, who like other non-defense industry workers, have been caught between rising prices and static wage levels, will get a 10 per cent salary increase, if Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., Democratic Floor Leader, has his way.

Before the Legislature today a Dolan bill for a 10 per cent increase is awaiting admission. To be admitted for action at this session the measure must obtain a four-fifths vote in the House and Senate.

William H. Doyle, State Director of Personnel, estimated that a 10 per cent increase would cost the State approximately $3,125,000 a year.

Under the Dolan measure the increase would be effective until December, 1942, at which time it could be continued or readjusted according to conditions.

Senator Dolan said the measure was filed because of the rise in cost of living. He added the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, which proposed a 20 per cent increase last week, is ready to support his measure.

Elevated: The Senate passed to be engrossed a measure appropriating $75,000 to enable Attorney-General Robert T. Bushell to seek a declaratory judgment in the Supreme Judicial Court regarding validity of the annual Boston Elevated Railway deficit.

Unemployment: A measure liberalizing the unemployment compensation law and changing the name of the State Division of Unemployment Compensation to the State Division of Employment Security is speeding toward final success. The Senate Committee on Ways and Means approved it shortly after the House passed it to be engrossed.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today returned to the Legislature for tightening amendments to legislation designed to protect the Civil Service rights of public employees going into the military service during the national emergency.

The Governor told the Legislature, "First, the bill as now drafted does not define or limit the period during which this legislation shall be operative. It is therefore possible for a person to enter the military or naval service for training and by successive re-enlistments extend the period of such military or naval service for a long period of years and then return to Government service with full rights. Such lengthy protection has not been contemplated.

"Second, the bill does not in its present form protect public employees called into the military or naval service in seniority and step rate increases."

Board to Aid Young People Gets Approval of Governor

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today signed a bill establishing a State Board for the Promotion of Opportunities for young people, a project proposed originally by a special commission which investigated the employment problems of youth.

The nine-member Board will be set up in the State Department of Education. The State Commissioner of Education will be Chairman while the other members will be the State Commissioner of Labor and Industries, the State Commissioner of Correction, the State Commissioner of Public Welfare and five citizens to be appointed by the Governor.

This Board will co-ordinate the activities of the State Government, industry, schools, labor and public and private social agencies as they relate to educational and employment problems of the youth of Massachusetts.

The Board will employ an agent to be supervisor in the Department of Education. In addition the Board will co-operate with all Federal and State agencies having to do with the education, training and guidance of youth.

The Board will cease to exist on Dec. 1, 1947, unless the Legislature before then continues it.

At the same time the Governor signed a bill establishing a special unpaid commission to make a survey of traffic congestion in metropolitan Boston and throughout the State. This commission will establish a list of highway projects to be considered by the Legislature to relieve traffic bottlenecks.

The commission will have $250,000 to make an engineering survey of bottleneck problems.

This commission is the result of Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's original legislative drive for a $19,400,00 program for a central artery and other highways in Boston to relieve traffic congestion in the capital city. When the Mayor found that the Legislature would not agree to a State Finance Bond Issue of this size, he finally agreed to this well-financed engineering study.

Among the other bills signed today by the Governor was one to abolish the position of cashier in the Attorney-General's department. This legislation eliminates from State service John J. Harrington, who was originally a deputy State Auditor, and who was appointed cashier in the Attorney General's department by Paul A. Dever, Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's predecessor. The Democratic minority in the Legislature fought abolition of the position for some time without success. The Governor also signed a bill to provide that the question of adopting a standard form of City charter, such as the Plan E form of Government, shall be voted upon by citizens only at City elections. At present, such referenda are taken at State elections.

Vessel Survives Gales and Bombs

Two hundred and two days out of the island of Cyprus, the Brazilian freighter Taubate is at Boston today, having experienced German bombs, machine gunning, gales at sea, and remaining in port for weeks in Africa for repairs.

Scars of machine-gun bullets are carried by the vessel and many of the crew bear wounds inflicted by the German flier, according to Capt. Mario de Fonseca Tinoco.

The machine-gunning occurred last March, shortly after the ship left Cyprus, en ruote for Suez. A hurricane overtook the craft in the Indian Ocean, May 29, and an SOS brought aid from South Africa. The ship was taken to East London, remaining for repairs until July 18, since which time she called at Brazilian ports and New York.

State Heads Asked to Study Works Needs

Massachusetts State department heads today were called upon to make an inventory of long range departmental needs to be used in formulating a public works reserve program to be employed as an economic backlog after the present national emergency.

At a conference called by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall at the State House, Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance and Chairman of a five-member committee appointed by the Governor to formulate a program, told the department heads that a six-year public works reserve plan was being developed nationally to take up the anticipated employment slack after the present emergency.

William W. Drummey, State Director of the Public Works Reserve, told the department chiefs that after the national emergency private industry may not be able to re-employ speedily those persons released from the Army or from national defense work. Therefore, all levels of government are being called upon to draft a program which will provide employment.

Mr. Moynihan asked the heads of departments to make an inventory of their needs and to submit to his committee a list of projects they recommend. These projects will be scrutinized by the Moynihan committee and the projects approved will be sent to Mr. Drummey. Upon his approval the projects will be sent to Washington where they will be looked over and shelved as part of the National Public Works Reserve until after the present critical period.

The Moynihan Committee includes Miss Elizabeth M. Herlihy, Chairman of the State Planning Board; Herman A. MacDonald; Charles Greenough, State Budget Commissioner, and Hall Nichols, Secretary of the State Emergency Public Works Commission.

A. F. of L. Leads Western Union Voting in N. E.

Results of four employee elections in the Western Union Telegraph Company were announced today by Dr. A. Howard Myers, regional director of the National Labor Relations Board. Dr. Myers added that this was the biggest series of telegraph elections to be held in New England.

The outcome:

Boston, Sept. 25—American Federation of Labor union, 529; Communications Guild, an independent union, 348; for neither, 21.

Springfield, Sept. 29—A. F. of L. 38; Guild, one.

Worcester, Oct. 3—A. F. of L. 23, Guild 22, for neither, one, challenged one. This election is still in doubt, as the challenged vote may change the present situation. Dr. Myers has ruled the vote is legal, and this ruling will stand if there is no objection. Nobody knows what the lone vote is for, as it has not yet been opened.

Providence, Oct. 7—A. F. of L. 65, Guild 23, for neither 2.

The series gave the A. F. of L. organization the right to serve as sole bargaining agency in three of the Western Union cities and possibly four. If the contested ballot in Worcester is for the Guild, that will make a tie and require a run-off election.

By a Staff Photographer

Discussing Anglo-American Ties

Walter S. Lemmon (left), Director of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, discusses with Sir Angus Fletcher, in charge of new British Empire programs, the coming shortwave campaign to increase cultural understanding among the English-speaking peoples.

U. S-British Unity Drive To Rise in Boston

Boston's short-wave radio station, WRUL, which is credited by Hitler's Dr. Goebbels with arousing native revolts in subjugated lands, is today planning an extensive campaign on a different front: Anglo-American understanding.

Behind the scenes, a long-range campaign has already begun to tie together in cultural unity the folks around the log fire in America's rural villages and the men and women in furthermost corners of the British Empire—thus laying the "only solid foundation" for Anglo-American political unity, Walter S. Lemmon, Director of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, said today.

Sir Angus Fletcher, until recently Director of the British Library of Information, has been put in charge of the campaign, and plans for first radiocasts are now well under way.

This time, Anglo-American unity will be attacked on the basis of selling America to Britain, not vice-versa, WRUL is pointing out in its new and luxurious quarters on Commonwealth Avenue.

Friendship Bridge Extends

Friendship Bridge, the short-wave link between the British Isles and America, is being broadened and extended to South Africa and Australia and other portions of the English-speaking world.

Simultaneously, WRUL is building a giant new transmitting station at Hatherly Beach, Scituate, which will focus a 100,000-watt short-wave beam on South America, Mr. Lemmon announced.

At a luncheon meeting yesterday at the new studios, a general advisory committee of 40 was named to supervise new radiocasts to the Latin Americans, which already include lessons in English for Brazilians, who speak Portuguese, as well as for other South Americans, whose native tongue is Spanish.

The new station will be known as WRUS, along with the two other World Wide stations, WRUL and WRUW. Federal Communications Commission approval for construction of the new station has been granted.

The Eight-Point Plan

The "natural union" of English-speaking peoples, envisaged in the Churchill - Roosevelt eight - point plan, Sir Angus Fletcher said today in an interview, can only be realized when Britons in all portions of the Empire understand American ways and attitudes.

"It is vital to the progress of religious freedom for the next 50 years that Britain and America do come to closer mutual understanding," he pointed out.

"The political unity envisaged by Clarence Streit and others can only be realized when the groundwork of such understanding is laid."

The Lend-Lease Plan, he commented, is a "$7,000,000,000 financial partnership" between the two nations. "We in WRUL are proposing a mental and spiritual partnership."

N. E. Temperatures To Be Near Normal

Extended forecast for New England for the period 7:30 p. m., Friday, October 10, until 7:30 p. m., Wednesday, October 15: The temperature during the period will average near normal. Normals for the period are: Boston, New Haven, Conn., and Nantucket, Mass., 55; Concord, N. H., and Portland, Maine, 51; Eastport, Maine, 49.

Cool weather at the beginning of the period will be followed by warming the middle and cooler again at the end of the period. Rainfall will be moderate, 3/10 to 7/10 of an inch occurring about the middle of the period.

Emerson College Sells Defense Savings Stamps

Sale of United States Defense Savings Stamps got off to a flying start at Emerson College, as students gathered about the newly opened Stamp Bureau—the first collegiate Defense Stamp Bureau in the country. More than $80 worth were sold during the first hour.

Minimum Pay Rises In the Shoe Industry

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 10

An order for a minimum wage of 40 cents an hour in the shoe industry, increasing the pay of about 96,000 workers, will be issued in a few days by Brig. Gen. Philip B. Fleming, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Division.

The order will become effective on Nov. 3, General Fleming said today.

Approximately two hundred and fifty thousand workers are employed in the industry covered by the new wage minimum; the highest that can be established under the wage-hour act.

The industry has been operating under a 35-cent minimum. The number of workers whose pay will be boosted, Federal officials say, in the shoe producing areas follow:

New England, 36,000; Middle West, 24,000; Middle Atlantic States, 30,000; and Southern States, 5,000.

Need of Hay From West Is Urged in N. E.

Increased milk costs and higher prices for New England farm products were coupled today with an urgent plea that the United States should produce the necessary food for its own needs "and for the others depending on us."

Louis A. Webster, of the Massachusetts Agriculture Department, emphasized to the New England Agriculture Defense Committee the need for importing hay from Western States to offset a shortage in the East. This shortage, he added, would mean higher prices for dairy products.

The cost of shipping hay from Wisconsin, Michigan, and Kansas, he said, probably would be $19 a ton, equalling the cost of the hay, itself, and it was generally agreed, he continued, that Massachusetts farmers could not afford to pay more than $20 a ton. Imports of hay from Canada cannot be expected, Mr. Webster explained, because a shortage in the Dominion has resulted in a virtual embargo.

Only one section of New England's vast farm area has a hay surplus this year, and that is Aroostook County, Maine, he said. But, he added, this surplus will be absorbed by the Central Maine area.

Meantime, Massachusetts agriculturists, gathered to discuss the Bay State's participation in Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard's "Food for Defense" program, heard Charlie B. Jordan, of Holden, Chairman of the State's USDA Defense Board, urge greater food production.

Dr. Bushrod W. Allin of the Department of Agriculture declared that the nation's farmers must raise more products than ever before to meet the country's defense needs.

Mr. Allin told the food for defense conference that the department's goal for 1942 called for sharp reduction in some crops, and for substantial increases in other crops, livestock, and poultry.

He said the task was going to be a "tough" one because there will be less farm labor and machinery and possibly shortages of fertilizer, spray materials, and bagging.

Willard A. Munson, Director of the Massachusetts State College Extension Service at Amherst, and Chairman of the Massachusetts Rural Policy Committee, emphasized that the program—the objective of which was the production of adequate food in the United States—would be voluntary on the part of Massachusetts farmers.

First in Cranberries

That Massachusetts figures strongly in the increased national production of cranberries is shown in the 1940 Census figures. Massachusetts, with 58 per cent of the total United States acreage, produced 70 per cent of the 56,819,064 quarts of cranberries harvested.

Giving Noonan Counting Job Hit by Landis

Calling for an end to the "shabby politics that has disgraced Cambridge," James M. Landis, Chairman of the Cambridge Committee for Plan E, denounced appointment by the Cambridge Election Commission of its chairman, C. Brendan Noonan, to the crucial post of Director of the Count for the City's coming "PR" election.

Mr. Landis and other Plan E leaders have urged appointment of a trained expert to supervise the City's first experiment with proportional representation voting.

"The appointment of C. Brendan Noonan as Director of the Count," Mr. Landis declared, "comes as a distinct shock to the mass of voters of the City of Cambridge. They have hoped that the city administration, despite its avowed opposition to Plan E, would at least play fair with its people.

"Our position has been that elementary decency required the appointment of an experienced Director of the Count. The majority of the City Council are now plainly on record to the contrary. The battle lines are thus drawn—our demand for a disinterested, fair, competent administration, against this insistence upon the continuance of that brand of shabby politics that has too long characterized and disgraced Cambridge."

Conduct of the election as planned by Mr. Noonan and his colleagues was scored today by Chandler W. Johnson, candidate for the new "PR" Council and veteran Plan E proponent.

"The Cambridge Board of Election Commissioners has chosen an antiquated and inefficient system of sorting and counting the Plan E ballots which was devised by the Hamilton, Ohio, County ring and used in Cincinnati for the avowed purpose of trying to discredit PR in that City," Mr. Johnson charged.

New York City switched from this system to the so-called "post office" system of sorting the ballots—a method similar to that used by the Post Office Department in sorting huge quantities of mail—and as a result halved its election costs, Mr. Johnson pointed out.

"The Cambridge Election Commission is attempting to force upon the citizens of Cambridge a system so cumbersome that if used by the Post Office Department it would require a building stretching from the Alewife Brook to the Charles River Basin and would necessitate equipping the clerks with roller skates or motorized scooters to aid them in performing their duties," Mr. Johnson asserted.

Christian Science Program Oct. 12

Norman E. John of New York City will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, Oct. 12, at 1 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time) from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. The subject of Mr. John's address is, "Where Is God Today?"

Miss Jessie King, soloist for this program, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, Hymns 117, "Holy, Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty," and number 263, "Only God can bring us gladness." She will also sing the solo, "O Rest in the Lord," from Mendelssohn's "Elijah." Louis Baker Phillips will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WABC, the New York outlet of the Columbia network. It is given under the auspices of the Committee on Publication for the State of New York with the approval of The Christian Science Board of Directors.

Listeners in New England may hear the radiocast from Stations WDRC, Hartford, Connecticut; WPRO, Providence, Rhode Island; WORC, Worcester, Massachusetts; WGAN, Portland, and WABI, Bangor, Maine, and WCAX, Burlington, Vermont.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Old-fashioned Barn dance for the benefit of the Scandinavian Building Fund of Greater Boston. Dancing in a rural atmosphere with music furnished by Zelma Larson's orchestra. Open from 8 to 12 p. m. Admission, 50 cents.

Saturday

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Dutch Paintings" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

Afternoon Walk sponsored by the Field and Forest Club. Hikers will meet at Sullivan Square for 2 p. m. car (Stoneham Line). Get off at Half Mile Road for three-mile walk through woods ending at Black Rock near Malden and Melrose Line. Return by bus from Goodyear Avenue. Expense 25 cents.

Meeting of National Old Age Pensions, Inc. Scheduled speakers at the meeting are Emile Marquis of Woburn and William H. McMasters, President of National Old Age Pensions, Inc. At 30 Huntington Avenue, 8 p. m. Open free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 15
Radio Timetable: Page 4

Race Track Opposed

NASHUA, N. H., Oct. 10 (AP)—The 68th Annual Convention of the New Hampshire Christian Temperance Union today adopted resolutions opposing operation of the Rockingham Race Track and favoring a relentless campaign against indecent literature.

All-Out Air Raid on Newton Aims to Lay City in Waste

The peaceful residential city of Newton may, in theory, become another Coventry tonight when an all-out air raid is scheduled to "blast" the sprawling suburban community from six p. m. until midnight.

Only the possibility of bad flying weather will "spare" Newton, officials of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety said this morning.

Part of the present wide-scale air maneuvers which are testing the civilian-military air warning system from north of Boston to Norfolk, Va., tonight's bombardment of Newton is also intended to try the well-organized civilian defense units of the city.

It will be a full-dress rehearsal for the local air raid wardens, rescue squads, auxiliary police and firemen, and incendiary bomb squads who will spring into action under the direction of Chairman John M. Bierer of the Newton Defense Committee, and William Fawcett, Chief Air Raid Warden.

At Report Centers

Two hundred and twenty-seven wardens will be at their report centers and will receive orders from Chairman Bierer who will be in constant touch with the operations board in the Boston headquarters of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety. Instant information of "attacking planes" will be flashed to Newton and rescue crews will spring into action.

For the first time Newton residents will watch a complete mobile United States Army first aid unit at work. "Wounded" workers and "stricken" civilians will be treated at the site and then removed to the Air Raid Precautions Headquarters at the Newton Center Fire Station.

"Newton," Mr. Bierer said, "hopes to show the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and that State that we have learned how to prepare for any emergency."

In addition to the units activated for tonight's drill all reserve equipment will be in readiness, including even the completion of plans for temporary housing.

Rain today, and low ceilings over most of New England, grounded the planes of the 57th Pursuit Group based at East Boston, Hillsgrove, R. I., and Groton, Conn., for the duration of the maneuvers.

Two Groups Sighted

The weather, however, did not spare New England. Two groups of three Army bombers from Mitchel Field, Long Island, were sighted by civilian spotters in the western part of Massachusetts. First seen over Agwam, they were later reported over Springfield heading east toward Worcester and Fitchburg.

Observers were standing by at all posts within the "combat" zone despite the poor visibility and unlikelihood of having much to report.

At Beverly, Mass., a disturbed citizen went sleuthing when the not-too-sweet notes of reveille sounded over a quiet residential section for the second morning during the eastern seaboard air raid maneuvers. He discovered the young daughter of a prominent member of the city's defense committee apparently taking the maneuvers more seriously than most of the community. The girl bugler's activities were completely abolished.

Last night dive bombers of a theoretical "enemy" fleet swept over Boston and found the civilian defense warning system able to spread the alarm that would have turned back an invasion. The first day's maneuvers concluded with a spectacular display in the Boston Harbor area as huge searchlights picked out "invading" planes for the guidance of anti-aircraft guns. Scattered from Swampscott on the North Shore to Hull on the South, the beams formed a virtual cone over the harbor as they focused on the attackers.

Dolan Asks Safety Audit

Senator Chester A. Dolan, Jr., of Boston, Democratic Floor Leader, today requested Thomas J. Buckley, State Auditor, to make a complete audit of the expenditures of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety to determine whether this civilian defense group is undertaking activities which should be the responsibility of the Federal Government.

The Dolan request was made in an attempt to determine whether the Committee actually needs the $100,000 additional appropriation which J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Committee, has demanded.

Mr. Dolan pointed out that to date the Committee has received $527,500 for the years 1941 and 1942.

"I do feel that your audit will demonstrate whether or not the State Government has undertaken certain activities within this Committee which are more properly within the scope of the Federal Government, and which, if continued by the sole support of the Commonwealth, will be more and more of an expensive burden for the State Government to bear," the Senator wrote to Mr. Buckley.

"In such circumstances," the Senator continued, "I feel that the Federal Government should be called upon to contribute to the support of this Committee."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

FAIR COOL WARM RAIN
TONIGHT
TOMORROW
COLDER WARMER FAIR RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing late this afternoon or early tonight; Saturday fair, no important temperature changes; lowest temperature tonight near 50; moderate northwest winds tonight and Saturday; Sunday fair and warmer.

Maine: Cloudy with occasional rain followed by clearing over central and south portions tonight; Saturday fair south, mostly cloudy with scattered light showers north portion, no important temperature changes; fresh northwest winds Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by rain north portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy north, fair south portions, no important temperature changes tonight and Saturday; Sunday increasing cloudiness and warmer followed by rain north portion.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Clearing tonight; Saturday fair, no important temperature changes; Sunday fair and warmer.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island: Moderate to fresh northwest winds tonight and Saturday; fair weather with good visibility.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	53	60	New Orleans	80	90
Chicago	45	58	New York	62	70
Denver	38	64	Norfolk	64	67
Kansas City	49	73	Philadelphia	61	72
Los Angeles	68	87	St. Louis	48	66
Miami	74	90	San Francisco	47	72
Minneapolis	39	62	Washington	61	74

A—7:30 a. m., E. S. T. October 10.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 2:16 p. m.; height 9.4 feet.
Saturday, 2:47 a. m.; height 8.4 feet.
Light all vehicles by 3:41 p. m.

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Bay State WPA Gains $1,500,000

Massachusetts' WPA payroll will jump $1,500,000 a year when a new $5 a month raise, announced in Washington, is put into effect, Dennis W. Delaney, State WPA Administrator, announced in Boston today. The plan announced in Washington provides increases of a little over $5 a month to project workers now earning less than $90 in that period. This will affect about 23,000 Massachusetts WPA workers.

The balance of the WPA workers in this State, numbering nearly 13,000, are engaged in defense projects and are therefore earning more than the minimum $90 a month. Approximately 5,000 workers in Boston will be affected.

Average monthly pay of the WPA workers, skilled and unskilled, not engaged in a defense project is now about $60 a month, Mr. Delaney said.

Bates Registers Fewer Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEWISTON, Maine, Oct. 10—Registration at Bates College, which recently opened for the seventy-ninth academic year, is 675, according to figures released by the College Registrar today. Although, due to the drafts and jobs in defense industries, the enrollment is somewhat smaller than last year, when it was the largest in the history of the college, the number compares favorably with the average registration for the past ten years, and is greater than at any time from 1933 through 1937.

Step by OPM to Forestall Plant Closing

Continued from Page 1

tion of New England, to report any cases of emergency arising from shortages of materials such as needed to be referred to Washington.

"Our experience is that a number of manufacturers feel themselves in danger and voice their apprehensions when they have in fact not yet availed themselves of the service of the Priorities Division or the Division of Contract Distribution to solve their problems," the district manager of priorities observed.

Mr. Homans also noted that the tendency in priorities was toward allocation of basic materials according to need by the central priorities office in Washington.

"I feel very much encouraged at this new OPM order," said Mr. Cooke today, "and believe that it may solve many of these problems of shortages for the small manufacturers.

"Mr. Homans sees the viewpoint of the small man, and we are going to work closely with him. We plan to distribute the OPM explanatory material about priorities to our members. We will watch closely and if we find a clear case calling for emergency aid, we will lay it on Mr. Homans' desk.

"In our efforts to help the little fellows against the danger of their having to shutdown because of inability to get supplies, it is not our purpose to fight anybody when it is not necessary. We have felt it urgent to ask the OPM in Washington for allocation of enough materials to at least save many small plants from turning the key in the door.

"But when an agency really sees our problem, we are going to get behind and do all we can to help, too."

Rubber Allotments

The Hood Rubber Co. of Watertown has been alloted an extra 60 tons of rubber a month, saving it from letting out 1,200 workers, John J. Murphy, a member of the Defense Advisory Committee on the rubber industry, reported today.

Mr. Murphy, who is in charge of the New England office of the American Federation of Labor at Boston, said also that a seven per cent increase in rubber supply had been granted to the Converse Rubber Co. of Malden over its previous priorities allotment. Other additions have been made for the U. S. Rubber Co. in Providence, the Archer Rubber Co. in Medford, etc.

However, at the first of the year all rubber companies will be required to operate on 80 per cent of what they had used the previous year, Mr. Murphy added.

UPTOWN Shopping Guide
BACK BAY SECTION OF BOSTON

• HAUER'S •
French Dry Cleaning and Hand Laundry
We call and deliver
297-A HUNTINGTON AVENUE
TELEPHONE KENMORE 2411

Douglas Shoes
For Men $4.50-$5.50 and $7.50
Lady Douglas Shoes $4 and $5
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Beer Sales in Army Camps Stir Protest of Civic Groups

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 — Beer in Army camps, promoted by profit-seeking brewers as a "chance to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men," is viewed here as an immediate threat to the health, training, morale, and efficiency of the Nation's armed forces.

Well-informed observers report that so-called "light drinking" in Army camps is leading to heavy drinking because of the habit-forming nature of beer and ale.

Alcohol itself, rather than the boys who are exposed to it under difficult conditions—many of them are on their first long trip away from home—is blamed for disorders.

In several well-authenticated cases, the sale of alcoholic beverages in or near military establishments has led to regrettable incidents. In one of these a soldier failed to recognize his mother who came to visit him.

Spurred by an increasing number of organizations which are at work to protect the trainees and safeguard the Nation, an effort is being made to hasten Congressional consideration of the Sheppard bill. It would ban alcoholic beverages inside military establishments, and within a reasonable distance from them.

Interest in Bill

Interest in the bill is expected to rise this fall with the annual convention of a number of organizations already pledged to its passage. In the belief of its advocates, its chance for success lies in the amount of logical argument against liquor, especially in wartime, which can be brought upon Senators and Representatives, who have shown a general tendency to shy away from it.

According to a check on mail made by the office of a representative Midwestern Senator, interest in passage of the Sheppard bill has been more consistent than in any other piece of legislation which has come before Congress this year and there is no evidence that the question is being forgotten.

"The volume of mail on the Sheppard bill tends to slump when some immediate question such as lend-lease or revision of the Neutrality Act arises, but it always picks up strongly after such questions are settled, showing a deep-rooted interest in the problem of protecting the young men being drafted," the office declared.

Public concern centers upon:

1. Sale of beer within camp grounds and its habit-forming use with the evening meal in a portion of the camps.

2. Increasing number of establishments near camps where the sale of liquor and prostitution go hand in hand.

The latter problem has been recognized openly by the War Department which views it as seriously menacing the effort to build a strong and healthy civilian army. Pointing to the growth of these places, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, said nearly a year ago that "on the one hand, we have a sordid business for the accumulation of money; on the other, the interest of every parent in the United States."

During the hearings conducted last spring by the House Military Affairs Committee on a bill giving the Secretaries of War and the Navy the power to prohibit prostitution within reasonable limits of military and naval establishments, Bascom Johnson, Associate Director of the American Social Hygiene Association, pointed out that taverns and beer parlors often present the unwary trainee with his first contact with prostitution. These places make it a practice to enlist the services of unemployed girls.

"Having little to offer (in the way of training for employment), they find their way into taverns, 'juke joints,' beer parlors, and roadhouses where they are given employment ostensibly as waitresses or hostesses but actually as lures or 'come ons' to increase the sale of beer or liquor to soldiers and sailors," Mr. Johnson said.

"Most of them are not promiscuous when they start work in such places, but soon become so in order to make a living wage."

Similar testimony was given by Miss Katherine Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Cases of rowdyism by soldiers in such places are multiplying and have received editorial attention in papers from coast to coast.

Outstanding Example

One outstanding example of what often happens when alcoholic drinks, by whatever means, find their way into the hands of soldiers, is cited by The Star in the East, published by the Maine branch of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

Noting that beverage alcohol, even in small quantities, weakens or removes normal restraints, the article tells of soldiers in Alabama to whom liquor had been made available. Under its influence, they sallied forth at night in a band seeking more liquor. Finding liquor stores closed in town, they stormed the doors of private homes demanding liquor.

The protest against beer within certain camps is based both on its sale at the post exchanges and at its being served to the men with their evening meals. This use with the evening meal has been verified in the case of Fort Sill, Okla.

Asked for a statement of policy, the War Department declared that, while no hard liquor may be sold or given to enlisted men on military reservations, the commanding officer of each post is given discretion as to beer, since a Federal law passed in 1933 ruled that 3.2 beer was not considered as an intoxicant.

This attitude toward beer, sedulously cultivated by the brewers through devious and high-priced propaganda over a long period, is refuted by authorities who cite the physical effects of alcohol even in small doses. Intoxication on beer alone is reported by observers who have visited camps.

Studies of Alcohol

Studies made of alcohol's effects on drivers of automobiles and engineers of locomotives—long required by the railroads to be teetotalers for safety sake—are cited as showing that even small quantities of alcohol markedly reduce efficiency. These findings apply with special force in a mechanized army.

Army pilots, flying at speeds up to 400 or more miles an hour, need every faculty at peak efficiency. While some take drink in the illusion that it will act as a "bracer," students of the effects of alcohol point out that it actually lowers their ceiling and reduces "visibility" in a period when high-altitude flying is on the increase.

The War Department said the policy of permitting the sale and use of beer on military reservations was followed for "practical reasons," these being the belief that if the men were not given an opportunity to buy beer at camps they would buy it, and stronger drink, outside the reservation and farther from the Army's supervision.

At the same time, the War Department has denied that alcoholism or drunkenness is more widespread among soldiers than among the civilian population. They said that no reports of allegedly heavy drinking among Air Corps units had come to the Department's attention, but admitted that such conditions would be handled by local military authorities unless the situation became serious enough to demand Washington's attention.

Contrary Reports

Directly contrary to the War Department statement are reports telling of an increasing consumption of liquor among the men in the Army Air Corps.

How another group—the beer brewers—look at the problem is given in the May, 1941, issue of the Brewers Digest, published at Beloit, Wis. In an editorial entitled "Beer in the Army Camps," the Brewers Digest declared that "one of the finest things that could have happened to the brewing industry was the insistence of high-ranking Army officers to make beer available at Army camps. . . ."

After warning that certain brewers are taking advantage of their "opportunity" by selling undrinkable beer, the publication's editor declares that "here is a chance for brewers to cultivate a taste for beer in millions of young men who eventually will constitute the largest beer-consuming section of our population."

According to interpretation here, the brewers' interest in the American soldier comes down to what General Marshall called "a sordid business for the accumulation of money."

Despite the pressure of other defense measures and the efforts of liquor lobbyists to forestall consideration of the Sheppard measure, a formidable volume of public opinion already has been mobilized in its favor. To date, the States of Colorado, Iowa, Maine, Minnesota, and Florida have passed memorials asking for its passage.

Groups Behind Measure

A few of the numerous and influential organizations behind the bill are the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America, Presbyterian Church in the United States, Council of Bishops and Board of Temperance of the Methodist Church, W. C. T. U., National Congress of Parents and Teachers, California P.-T. A., American Businessmen's Research Foundation, and the social service and temperance organizations of the Seventh Day Adventists, the Southern Baptist Convention, the Universalist Church, and many others.

Its advocates are refusing to predict passage this year, however, pointing out that, despite the public interest, there are at least two major reasons why Congress may believe it expedient to ignore it regardless of its place on the calendar.

The first of these reasons is the preference being given to all direct defense measures, particularly appropriations. The second is the obvious fact that many politicians, finding the issue a ticklish one, hope to prevent its coming to a vote and thus to escape the necessity of going on record.

In addition, liquor lobbyists have been able to play both ends against the middle. They have accomplished this by telling members of Congress that the question of control should be left to local and State action, and by telling members of State legislatures that it will be unnecessary for them to take action as the Federal Government is sure to do so.

Carolina Playmakers Plan Five-States Tour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHAPEL HILL, N. C.—The Carolina Playmakers, drama group organized 23 years ago at the University of North Carolina by Dr. Frederick H. Koch, will tour five States during the next two months, presenting Paul Green's drama, "The House of Connelly," at 14 cities and towns.

The troupe will travel as the Repertory Touring Company.

The Men That Make 'Em Run

Official United States Army Air Corps

Planes Need a Lot of Help on the Ground

Six complete squadrons of enlisted men are permanently stationed at Randolph Field, Texas, to maintain and repair the 300-odd planes used for students training there. Flying cadets learn about motors on the test blocks, but these highly trained mechanics are the men who groom the planes for the next day's flying. Periodic inspections are made daily at the end of 20 hours of flying, and also a complete inspection is made at the 40-hour period.

Air Mechanics Training For Modern War

DENVER, Colo. (AP)—To keep the machines of Mars clicking at their tasks, the Army Air Corps is sending thousands of recruits to technical schools.

The Air Corps is going to train 100,000 men annually to maintain battleplanes at full efficiency, to repair engine carburetors, to trace ignition trouble, to operate wireless equipment, to take photographs and to feed belts of ammunition into the insatiable maws of guns.

Thousands already have been graduated from Army schools. New thousands are spending eight hours a day in the classroom and then carrying their books to bed with them for night study before the "lights out" signal sounds.

Here at Lowry Field, one of the four Air Corps technical schools, men are taught photographic and armament work. At Logan Field, a few miles away, other men are learning to do the "paper work" necessary to maintain system in America's new selective service army.

At Chanute Field, in Rantoul, Ill., new batches of uniformed students are learning the intricacies of airplane, engine and instrument construction so that they can repair ailing equipment.

Taught Wireless

At Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., soldiers are being taught how to communicate by wireless in both voice and code. A bomber pilot out in space must be able to obtain orders from his base regardless of weather or static conditions.

And at Jefferson Barracks, in St. Louis, beginners are getting vocational guidance, which the Air Corps uses to put the right soldier in the right job.

Jefferson Barracks is the "processing" plant for the men of high school education or better who may become Air Corps technicians. There the Army finds out what a man can do best, how readily his fingers do delicate jobs, how fast he reacts to a problem and what the general level of his intelligence is.

A sample question given neophytes: If the sum of 17 and 28 is more than 46 and less than 53, write a number less than 41 into which 12 and 9 both go evenly; if not, write a number greater than 12 which goes evenly into that sum.

Regular Army officers often read such sticklers over twice.

The men are deadly serious.

Private Altschul

Take Private Justin A. Altschul of Toledo, Ohio, an enlistee, because three-year enlistees are preferred by the technical schools to one-year selective service men, Private Altschul is a little shy on first acquaintance.

He is 18 years old. Back home he worked in a department store and studied metallurgy at the University of Toledo night school on the side. Now he is learning to be a first-class photographer and stands well toward the head of his class.

After four months in the service, he is getting $30 a month, and is acutely conscious that it costs the American taxpayer from $1,800 to $3,000 to train an Air Corps technician.

He is up at the stroke of 6 and studies from 7:30 to 11:30. He has an hour for lunch, and goes back to class for another four-hour stint. Then his time is his own until lights are out at 9:30. Part of that period he spends studying.

At 10:30 comes the "bed check," and technical students must be under the sheets when the sergeant comes around.

Private Altschul spends his two-day weekend going to the movies and taking pictures. When he is through with his course he will be assigned to an Air Corps tactical unit at Taft Field, California. Like every other student at Lowry, he is hoping for a non-commissioned officer's rating.

Parachutists Fight Fires in the Northwest

MISSOULA, Mont. (AP) — The daring young man who swoops out of the sky by parachute is fast becoming Uncle Sam's forest-fire trouble shooter in the rugged Western wilderness.

Successful last year with two pioneering six-man crews, the Forest Service has expanded the idea to a first large-scale experiment in which smokechasers plunge out of airplanes to pounce on fires in remote, roadless sectors.

The Service, recognizing that speed to the scene is a prime factor in fire control, is training a flying squadron of 24 sun-bronzed muscular collegians in the new technique.

Significantly, each is a forestry school product of some experience afield, carefully hand-picked not for jumping ability but for fire-control qualification. Having learned that crackerjack fire fighters can be taught to jump, the Service looked to colleges in Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and California for its recruits.

View From the Air

Here's how a parachutist tackles a fire from the air:

A forest lookout from his mountain peak station telephones or radios that smoke is rising from an isolated area. Region One headquarters at Missoula commandeers a private service plane which heads for a ranger station deep in the forest where the flying squadron is quartered, there to pick up fire tools, supplies and at least two parachutists.

Once above the first locality, the equipment and rations go overboard by parachute. The fire-fighters plummet earthward, always in twos so that one can help his companion extinguish the blaze, and help to, if he has a mishap in landing.

The smokechasers, their 'chutes retrieved, are directed to their equipment by two-way radio from the cruising plane. The fire is routed with shovel or pulaski (a combination grub hoe and axe).

It's a risky business. A jumper must be skilled in steering his parachute away from roaring creeks and canyon walls. He must know how to reach the ground quickly if carried into a tree. Most of all, he must swing just clear of the fire area itself.

Long Hikes Necessary

There's drudgery, too. With the fire killed, the smokechasers face a long hike back to the permanent base, around cliffs, across creeks, through dense thickets. Usually there are no roads, and trails are few.

The Forest Service, seldom loath to hammer a sword into a plowshare, took up parachuting after the Russian Army adopted this innovation of modern warfare. Maj. Evan W. Kelley, regional forester here, said the first forest project was instituted by the North Pacific Region at Winthrop, Wash., Oct. 5 to Nov. 15, 1939, with these principal objectives:

To determine the feasibility of landing smokechasers by parachute in rough terrain at high altitudes in timbered areas;

To develop and test protective clothing suitable for safe landing in timber, rocks, on steep slopes and other hazardous jumping sites;

To investigate devices and procedures for applying the method, if found practicable, including communication, lowering from trees, retrieving parachutes, choosing personnel and equipment.

There followed considerable experimenting with protective clothing. At last the Service chose a two-piece padded suit with back and ankle braces, and a crash helmet.

The first real innovation in equipment came with adaptation of the type of line used by the Army to the special parachutes made for forest use. The device in effect is an automatic trip attached to the plane at one end and the jumper's parachute release at the other. Now the jumper simply leaves the ship and the 'chute opens mechanically. In addition, he carries the older-type manually-controlled parachute for emergency.

Cost Relatively Low

Last year, in its first serious test in Region One, the scheme cost less than $10,000 for training, transporting and maintaining a six-man crew at the Moose Creek, Idaho, Ranger Station. Unusual concentrations of lightning-caused fires were so intense the crew could not begin to cover the needs, yet Major Kelley credited the men with saving about $30,000 worth of timber in jumping to nine fires. During one week end, there were more than 1,000 fires reported between Spokane, Wash., and Missoula.

So far the parachute project has proved sound, if spectacular.

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1 1. Solvenized* Treatment. A special tune-up that puts your engine in condition to use more efficiently whatever gasoline you buy.
2 2. Jenney Solvenized* Gasoline. Made by a patented process that dissolves gum and so helps keep motor compression high to stop gasoline waste.
Jenney Solvenized Gasoline costs no more and the Solvenized Treatment is only $1 or
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This conservation team will save gasoline. Ask your friends who have tried it . . . they'll tell you how it has improved their cars.
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Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

University Women Advised To Buy Wisely Now, Not Hoard

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Wise buying to fill needs before ample stocks now in the stores feel the effects of the defense program, and alertness in watching for fiber identification labels were advised by James A. Nelson, Vice-President of R. H. Stearns Company today in a talk before the Boston Branch of the American Association of University Women.

Mr. Nelson, who was introduced by Mrs. Gaston Summers, new President of the Branch, spoke at the opening meeting of the autumn season, held at Phillips Brooks House, in Cambridge. He prefaced his discussion of the subject, "What Shall You Do As a Consumer in the Present Emergency?" with the explanation that he was speaking objectively and with the same frankness on consumer problems with which he would advise members of his family.

Does Not Mean to Hoard

"I do not wish to be misunderstood," he said, "but I advise you, knowing full well what this advice connotes, that you fill your needs while your needs can be filled. By this I do not mean to hoard because that means selfishness, greed and disregard for others. However, your reasonable needs of things that you are accustomed to buy are an essential part of your life. For instance, if a wool coat is available and can be used with care from two to four years, why wait and pay more for a coat of inferior quality, diluted with rayon, cotton or some other new synthetic fibre?"

There are now ample stocks in the stores to provide for all present needs and those of the immediate future, said the speaker, and a steady flow is coming from the manufacturers. When the present 20 per cent of the Country's productive power, now being used for defense, is stepped up to 50 per cent as is England's, however, problems will arise.

Higher prices are to be expected, following much the pattern of the World War, Mr. Nelson said, although they may be somewhat checked from Washington. Both shortage of materials and labor costs will influence the price rise and, as it comes, consumers should be insistent on knowing exactly what they are buying, he said.

Watch Fiber Identification

Women who have been accustomed to buying dresses of a certain price and finding them all up to approximately the same standard, may discover soon that the price and style are there but the quality is not. Price will not be a criterion of value and it is essential, Mr. Nelson declared, that American women watch the labels which under the new Federal law must give the fiber identification. Plain well-tailored dresses usually contain more value than those with frills and gadgets, he added, stating that American women must be content with smaller selections in merchandise.

He followed his advice as to watching for standard quality with practical information as to how quality in various types of merchandise may be accurately judged.

The discussion by Mr. Nelson sounded the keynote of interest in consumer problems which will be an important part of the year's program not only for the Boston Branch but for the A. A. U. W. as a national organization.

Women's Federation To Arrange For N.Y. Critic's Lectures

Mrs. Moses Williams, Chairman of the Women's Civic Federation of Massachusetts, has announced the first meeting of the Mornings of the Theater Committee for the John Mason Brown Lectures for Wednesday morning Oct. 15, at 10:45 at the Federation headquarters, 45 Newbury Street, Boston.

Mrs. Hayward Parker Whittington is Chairman of the series of lectures this year, with Mrs. Maurice J. Curran, Co-Chairman, Mrs. John Gorham Palfrey, Treasurer and Miss Louise Coburn, Secretary.

The seasor. is the sixth on which Mr. Brown, New York, dramatic critic, has come to Boston to give lectures on the theater. They will be Nov. 24, Dec. 8 and 22 and Jan. 19.

State House Women's Club

The State House Women's Club will have its first meeting of the year on Tuesday with Miss Mary L. Guyton, chairman of the Committee on Education and American Citizenship, in charge of the program on "Defense in Education." Miss Gertrude Cloney, the President, will preside.

Speakers who will present the subject from different angles are Thomas H. Buckley, Assistant Collector of Internal Revenue and former State Auditor, who will discuss "Civilian Defense"; Mrs. LaRue Brown, State President of the Massachusetts League of Women Voters, "The Battle of Production"; Mary G. Bailey, chief reserve driver of the Boston Motor Corps, "Training and Preparation of First Reserves" and Daniel H. Shay, Supervisor of Industrial Education, "Adult Training for National Defense Industries."

Music will be furnished by Miss Yvonne DesRosiers. The dinner arrangements are in charge of Miss Isabelle Pratt, chairman of hospitality.

G.O.P. Women Start Drive

The Woman's Republican Club of Wellesley is starting its year with the annual membership drive under the chairmanship of Mrs. Rodney B. Day.

The first meeting of the year will be held Thursday morning, Oct. 16, in the chapel of the Wellesley Congregational Church. There will be a hospitality hour from 10 to 10:30 and at 10:30, Joseph C. Harsch, former Berlin correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor will speak. His subject will be: "Can America Meet the Challenge of Naziism?"

Mrs. Charles F. Eaton, Jr. is President of the Club.

Marshall
Miss Elizabeth Curry

President of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Clubs, who presided at its dinner meeting last night at the Twentieth Century Association.

Mayor Terms Gospel of Love Best Defense

Members of the Boston Business and Professional Women's Club last night observed National Business Women's Week with a dinner meeting at the Twentieth Century Association, at which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin was guest speaker.

Mayor Tobin, speaking on "Strengthening Democracy in Our City," told the business women that more than 22,000 men and women have taken courses in civilian defense and been assigned to duties and that there are more than 7,500 air-raid wardens in the City of Boston. (One of these, Elizabeth Cox, who is a new member of the club, was at the head table in uniform.)

No city in the country nor State in the Union is better organized than Boston, he said, adding that in any sort of disaster the volunteers would give effective service. This was demonstrated when 500 of the city's 2,250 auxiliary firemen helped in the control of the recent fire at Charlestown, he pointed out.

More important to Democracy than all of these defense measures, however, is the preaching and teaching of the gospel of love, said Mayor Tobin. This, he declared, was the real armament which would enable us to stand against any nation.

The Mayor was introduced by Miss Katharine Lyford, of the Civic League. Preceding his talk, Miss Elizabeth Curry, new President of the club, presented Mrs. Sophie Davis, Chairman of the local club's observance of National Business Women's Week, who gave a brief outline of its history and of the growth of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

The dinner was enlivened by community singing of "Polly Wolly Doodle All the Day," to which there were 22 verses. Miss Lyford and Miss Mary C. O'Brien, also of the Civic League, and publicity chairman for the club, had written them to give the B. and P. W. members tune-coated information on the various departments of the city government and at the same time a quiz. The space for the final word of each four-line verse was left for them to fill in. For instance:

"When BPW wants to vote,
"And from candidates make selection,
"She must see that her name is on list
"In the Department of (Election)."
"Should a BP find in the City's accounts
"A mistake—or so she'd judge it,
"She should state her case with factual grace
"To the Department of the (Budget)."

Accompanying the verses was a complete list of city government offices and where to find them. This program, like those the club has had in the past two years, follows the "Know - Your - Town" policy of the national federation.

Announcement was made of the Federation Institute for Membership to be conducted by Olive Holmes of the national office Nov. 1 and 2 at the Hotel Bellevue and of the meeting of the State board in Springfield Oct. 18 and 19.

Lower Meat Prices Found in Boston Marts

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Contrary to all forecasts and decidedly out of line with the general trend, retail prices of certain meats are actually lower this week end.

Shoppers who have been hard pressed to keep within the food budget, commented that they could hardly believe their eyes when smoked hams were found in some shops at 29 cents, and even 25 cents in one alert merchant's cut-price shop. This was better than some of the chain stores who so frequently lead the way in lower prices. Some chains asked 33 cents for smoked ham.

But that was not all. Cooked hams that were commonly sold at 31 cents a pound, by the whole or half ham, and which leaped upward to 39 cents or better, are today quoted as low as 31 cents again, this time by a suburban cut-price merchant who is out after business. Some of the chains are down to 33 cents on this item.

Fresh Hams

And fresh hams that make a delicious roast are available in some cut-price stores at 25 cents, and even 24 cents a pound for "Friday only" buyers. Fresh pork loins are still 29 cents in some stores but at least one suburban cut-price market quotes 21 cents a pound and another 23 cents. Sliced bacon that chain stores have been selling at 31 cents a pound for the past week or more can be had at 23 cents and 25 cents, respectively, in two "out-for-business" shops.

With demand from army training camps and from England for food items such as these, continuing unabated, the drop in price is not too easy for retailers to explain, but they point out that this is the time of year for the season's production of pork to be coming on the market.

In beef, where chain stores made a surprising cut of four cents a pound for a group of steaks and roasts several weeks ago, there is now a tendency for independent stores to slice off a little in retail prices. The chains continue to quote 31 cents for these varieties. Sirloin roasts with the bone in are now 39 cents in some stores, which is four cents less than they were asking a short while back.

Rump Roasts

Another cut in some of the independent stores is effective on back of the rump roasts at 43 cents which have been 49 cents.

Lamb legs which have been 31 cents in the chains and higher elsewhere, are today quoted in chain stores at 27 cents a pound, and in some cut-price shops as low as 21 cents for Friday only. And in the same shop veal legs are listed at 19 cents a pound for Friday only.

Poultry continues about the same in price, with turkeys ranging from 27 to 33 cents a pound in chains, and up to 42 cents or better in independent stores. Chickens range from 23 cents up, and fowl starts at 21 cents.

In seafood, halibut can be had at 25 cents a pound in chain stores, fresh tuna fish 19 cents, smelts 17 cents a pound, green shrimp 25 cents a pound, mackerel fillets 17 cents and haddock fillets 19 cents.

Fruits and Vegetables

Fruits and vegetables appeal to a large clientele among shoppers. Native apples are in good supply and MacIntosh hand-picked are offered at 25 cents for six pounds in chain stores. Tokay grapes are offered in the same channels at 15 cents for two pounds. California pears are quoted 35 to 42 cents a dozen.

Red turban or Hubbard squash can be had at 10 cents for four pounds; native spinach 10 cents for three pounds; yellow onions 19 cents for a five-pound bag; native crisp white celery 19 cents for two bunches; cauliflower 25 cents for two heads, and tomatoes 17 cents for two pounds.

Butter is still a luxury to many families but chain stores that have been hovering between 40 and 41 cents a pound for their own brand, are asking 40 cents today. Sugar is higher with 60 cents for 10 pounds in refiners' paper bags, or 6 cents a pound now the recognized price. Yet the wholesale price of refined sugar at the refineries continues unchanged at 5¼ cents a pound.

Best Buys Listed

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Best buys for the Boston area housewife for the coming week listed last night as cabbage, squash, cauliflower, spinach and apples.

The office of Price Administration's Consumer Division listed those commodities as most plentiful and termed the prices low.

Cut beets and carrots also were listed as plentiful at reasonable prices with tomatoes scarce at local markets in that area.

"Potatoes are in moderate supply and reasonably priced," the statement said, "and higher prices are expected on both potatoes and McIntosh apples."

Argentine Cheese in U. S. Marts

Argentine cheese, comparable to that formerly imported from Europe—and cheaper—is today available to United States housewives, according to two officials of the Argentine Department of Agriculture who were in Boston today.

For two years, Argentine dairy interests have been pointing toward the day when they could supply the United States its dairy products, and that day has arrived in respect to cheese, Dr. Enrique Yalour and Dr. I. Benchetrit declared.

Dr. Yalour is Director of Dairy Industries for the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, and Dr. Benchetrit is the Department's chief chemist.

Before the war, the United States imported 50,000,000 pounds of cheese from Italy, France, Scandanavian countries, and other parts of Europe, the visiting South Americans pointed out.

During the first six months of 1941, however, they said, Argentina shipped 12,000,000 pounds of the product to the United States—six times as much as the 2,000,000 pounds they shipped in the corresponding period one year ago.

The cheese traffic now amounts to $3,000,000 in value and does not compete with the products of American dairies, they declared.

The officials, here for conferences with cheese, butter, and casein interests, pointed out that the latest dairy product made in Argentina for the American market is the hard cheese for grating, such as formerly came in from Italy.

The Argentine is building up this and other business with the United States in order to establish dollar credit in this Country which will permit purchasers in their country to buy American automobiles and other products, they said.

The South Americans will witness a motion picture of their cheese industry at a private showing late today at the office of Moore-McCormack Lines, which operates the Good Neighbor fleet of steamers between the two continents.

Windsors Leave Canada

NORTH PORTAL, Saskatchewan, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor completed their vacation in Canada yesterday and crossed into the United States en route by train to Minneapolis and New York.

Providence Firemen Rove City In Annual Anti-Hazard Service

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—Providence firemen began their house-to-house inspection tours, seeking fire hazards, this week as the City held its annual Fire Prevention Week.

Since the plan was inaugurated several years ago the inspections have been a high light of the Weeks in this City. Scores of serious hazards have been discovered and eliminated, and hundreds of potential hazards have been pointed out to be corrected by the householders.

The inspections are carried out annually by members of the Fire Department at no additional cost to the City. Householders are requested to co-operate, and the fire inspectors examine attics and cellars for possible dangerous accumulations of paper or trash. Frequently the inspectors find faulty furnaces, flues or chimneys while making the rounds.

The program of inspection is credited as a large factor in keeping fire losses in Providence down to a figure well below the national average.

A parade led by Fire Chief Thomas H. Cotter through the downtown streets marked the opening of Fire Prevention Week on Monday. In the line of march were 200 of the City's firemen and an autocade of fire-fighting apparatus. Mayor Dennis J. Roberts and other city officials reviewed the spectacle.

Information House Opens

"Providence, Rhode Island, the Cordial City," opened its new information house on the mall this week as the first practical step toward making the visits of service men in the City more enjoyable.

Business was brisk from the time the doors opened, but of the many persons who stopped in to make inquiries there were as many non-service out-of-towners as there were soldiers, sailors, and marines.

The little cottage on the mall was erected by the Mayor's Defense Recreation Committee as an information center to bring together the service men seeking entertainment and those residents or organizations in the City who have entertainment to offer.

The stationery provided at the writing desks in the cottage made a hit. Each sheet of writing paper bears at the top the phrase: "Providence, Rhode Island, the Cordial City."

The volunteer members of the Mayor's committee are determined to have the cottage live up to the slogan.

Among the non-service individuals who stopped in at the cottage for information were two engineers from Ohio, who wanted to know where they could get a Rhode Island seafood dinner, and a woman from Massachusetts who was seeking the location of a restaurant mentioned by a friend.

Not since the Tercentenary celebration in 1935 has Providence maintained an information bureau in the downtown section.

Pursuit Planes Attract

Thousands of curious flocked to the State Airport at Hillsgrove over the week-end to see the 27 P-40 Army pursuit planes of the 79th Pursuit Squadron which are here to take part in the air raid warning and interceptor maneuvers this week.

The squadron is permanently based at Hamilton Field in California. It took a prominent part in the recent Army mock war in Louisiana where it turned in one of the highest scoring performances of the squadrons participating and had no mishaps.

The 79th is one of three pursuit squadrons taking part in this week's maneuvers. The others are based at Groton, Conn., and East Boston, Mass.

The pliots of the 79th have been accommodated in rooms reserved for that purpose in the hangar and administration buildings at the Hillsgrove Airport. The 60 mechanics and other specialists who belong to the squadron are living in tents erected across the road from the field.

When the new hangar, now under construction, is completed at the State Airport, the Army is expected to base an active squadron at the field permanently. No military aviation unit has been stationed there since the 101st Observation Squadron was transferred.

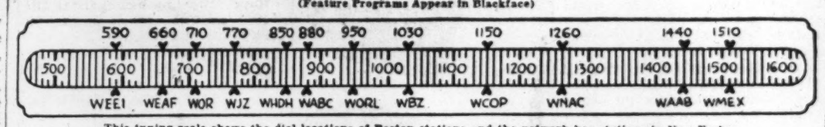
Quincy Survey For Incinerator

Mayor Thomas S. Burgin of Quincy, announced he would ask the City Council to appropriate $750 for a survey to determine the advisability of erecting an incinerator. If approved, the Mayor said an organization that constructed the incinerator at Hartford, Conn., would probably be hired.

Numerous protests of smoke nuisance at the City's two dumps, Silverman's and Penn Street areas have increased, and firemen have been unable to eliminate fires, the Mayor said. The survey will attempt to learn the cost of an incinerator to meet Quincy's need, what type is needed, and the location.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00 News for Women	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Against the Storm"	Philadelphia Orchestra	Sports and Music
3:15 Ambass'd'r Hi Shih	"Honeymoon Hill"	Mrs. Perkins"; sketch.	Philadelphia Orchestra,	Sports and Music
3:30 News; "Snapshots",	"John's Other Wife"	"The Guiding Light"	Eugene Ormandy, con-	Sports and Music
3:45 Studio talks	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	ductor	Sports and Music
4:00 Columbia Concert	Studio Talk	"Backstage Wife"	Philadelphia Orchestra	"Melody Mirror"
4:15 Orchestra	Studio Talk	"Stella Dallas"; sketch.	"R's Dance Time"	"Melody Mirror"
4:30 Br'dway Bandwagon	Club Matinee; News	"Lorenzo Jones"	"The Johnson Family"	Capt. John Sampson
4:45 Around the Hub	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Sports Matinee	Comic Page Club
5:00 "Mary Marlin"	"Five O'Clock Special"	"When a Girl Marries"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 "The Goldbergs"	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "The O'Neills"	"Superman"	"We, the Abbotts"	"Jack Armstrong"	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Ben Bernie	"Tom Mix"	"Fight for Freedom"	"Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00 Edwin C. Hill; news	News; Music; Weather.	News Service	"Captain Midnight"	"Dance Time"
6:15 Hedda Hopper	"Lum 'n' Abner"	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Treasury of Song.	Sports Digest; Music	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Pete Herman's Orch.
6:45 The World Today	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports Comments	Sports results
7:00 "Amos 'n' Andy"	"Touchdown Tips"	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., News.	Dramatization
7:15 Lanny Ross, songs.	"This Man's Army"	News of the World	"Here's Morgan"	"Five Star News"
7:30 Al Pearce and His	Grand Central Station.	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"The Lone Ranger"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Gang, songs; orch.	Grand Central Station.	Walter Kidder, songs	"dramatic sketch	PM Reporter
8:00 Kate Smith; Errol	"Ask the Children"	Lucille Manners; Ross	Political Talk	WMEX Lyric Theater.
8:15 Flynn, J. Burke,	"Ask the Children"	Graham; orchestra	J Crowley's Press Conf.	WMEX Lyric Theater.
8:30 drama, orches-	Romance and Rhythm.	"Information, Please!"	Henry King's Orchestra	"The Brass Hat"
8:45 tra; Elmer Davis	Romance and Rhythm	Clifton Fadiman, m. c.	Henry King's Orchestra	Dance Orchestra
9:00 "Playhouse," with	Dramatic sketch	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Ray Bloch's Orch.	Dramatic sketch	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Colonial News Service	cal Album"
9:30 "First Nighter";	"Michael and Kitty";	"Uncle Walter's Dog	Milton Berle; C. Laugh-	Political talk
9:45 dramatic sketch	dramatic sketch	House"; variety	ton; Shirley Ross; orch.	Political talk
10:00 "Hollywood Pre-	Network Sports	"Wings of Destiny";	Raymond Gram Swing	Five Star News
10:15 miere"; drama	Network Sports	dramatic sketch	Glen Gray's Orchestra	George Harris' Orchestra
10:30 Henry J. Allen	Richard Liebert, organ	Variety Show; Ralph	Variety Show; David	"Dance Digest"
10:45 News; Sports	Ted Steele's Orchestra	Dumke & Budd Hulick	Cheskin's Or.; soloists	Bob Chester's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Jack Starr Hunt; Music	Dance Orchestra
11:15 Master Works of	Weather; Music	Local news; Weather	Sen. Elbert D. Thomas	Border Patrol
11:30 Music; Howard	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	BBC News; Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Jones' Orchestra	"Music You Want"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	John Kirby's Orchestra	"Day's End News

Saturday's Program

590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00 Top o' the Morning	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15 "On Your Toes"	"Musical Clock"; News.	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30 Music; News	"Musical Clock"	George and Dixie, songs.	Headline News	
7:45 News; Weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"; music	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00 The World Today	Chet Gaylord, songs	News Service	"Eight Bells"; music	Five Star News
8:15 Caroline Cabot;	Morning Toast; music	Weather; local news	Morning Watch; talk	"Post Exchange"; Army
8:30 Carl Moore's Rowdy	Headline News; Rakov's	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Camp program
8:45 Revue	Orchestra; soloists	"Musical Roundup"	"Morning Varieties"	Farm and Home News
9:00 Press News	News; talk; music	"News and Rhythm"	News Service	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:15 Gardeners' Clinic	"Breakfast Club"	Food News	Merry-Go-Round; music	Zelma Larsson's Music
9:30 "Young Americans	"Breakfast Club"	Concert Internationale	Merry-Go-Round; music	Jim's Texas Ramblers
9:45 in the Making";	Shopping News	"Musical Roundup"	Jimmy Fidler	Jim's Texas Ramblers
10:00 "March of Youth";	"Millwheel" music	Eaton Boys Quartet	"Rainbow House"; youth	Studio Program
10:15 play; music; games	News; Music	Jack Turner, songs	show, with Bob Emery	"Handy Andy"
10:30 "March of Youth"	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	"Rainbow House"; youth	Shopping News
10:45 WEEI Food Fair	Rakov's Orchestra	"America the Free"	show, with Bob Emery	Shopping News
11:00 News; Kay Thomp-	"The Band Played On"	"Lincoln Highway";	Web Tilton, baritone;	Letter-Quest; music
11:15 son's Festival;	"The Band Played On"	dramatic sketch	"Pan Americana"	Letter-Quest; music
11:30 Voice of Broadway	"Two Men and a Girl";	"Vaudeville Theater" with	"Pan Americana"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries.
11:45 Queen Wilhelmina	Weather; Musicale	Jim Ameche; orchestra	News Reporter	Five Star News
12:00 Theater of Today;	News; "Man on the	"Musical Roundup"	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:15 Sylvia Sidney; or.	Farm"	Walter Kidder, songs	Student Radio Club	"Rhythm Revue"
12:30 "Starlit Hour Holly-	National Farm and Home	"Call to Youth";	"Italian Melodies"	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45 wood"; drama	Hour; talks; music	Matinee in Rhythm	"Italian Melodies"	"Monitor Views the News"
1:00 News Service	National Farm and Home	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox," with
1:15 "Bulletin"; talk	Hour; talks; music	"George and Dixie"	"Government Girl"	Vivienne Cameron
1:30 N. E. to the Colors.	"What's on the Air"	Zara's Marimba Melodies	Dept. of Agriculture	Studio Program
1:45 N. E. to the Colors.	News	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
2:00 "On Parade"	Military Band	game	football game	Upsala football game
2:15 Boston College-	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
2:30 Clemson football	game	game	football game	Upsala football game
2:45 game	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
3:00 Boston College-	game	game	football game	Upsala football game
3:15 Clemson football	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
3:30 game	game	game	football game	Upsala football game
3:45 Boston College-	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn football	Michigan - Pittsburgh	Boston University-
4:00 Clemson football	game	game	football game	Upsala football game
4:15 game	Harvard-Cornell football	Yale-Penn game	Michigan-Pittsburgh	Boston University-
4:30 Boston College-	game	Sports Comments	"Fiesta"	Upsala football game
4:45 Clemson football	Harvard-Cornell	"It's Dance Time"	"Fiesta"	Capt. M. McGonagle
5:00 game	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Concert Miniatures	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:15 Matinee in Mead-	Serenade	Concert Miniatures	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:30 owbrook; orches-	Glenn Miller's Sunset	Pan Americana	Sports Matinee	Melody Mirror
5:45 tra; Sports	Serenade"	Business Drama	Frank Ryan, Sports	Five Star News
6:00 News comments	News; Music Interlude	News Service	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:15 Music; Summary	Lum 'N' Abner	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	"Dance Time"
6:30 Elmer Davis, news.	Sports Digest; Defense	"What Burns You Up";	News Service	Pete Herman's Orchestra
6:45 The World Today	News Review	comedy quiz	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sports reports
7:00 'People's Platform';	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	News Commentator	Prairie Pals
7:15 informal discussion	Message of Israel	"Quiz of Two Cities"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Five Star News
7:30 Columbia Concert	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Confidentially Yours"	Wonderland Salutes
7:45 Orchestra	Little Ol' Hollywood	Grand Ole Opry	"Inside of Sports"	The Shining Hour
8:00 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Football Review	Knickerbocker Playhouse	"The Soldiers Quiz"; Ft.	Round Table; discussion
8:15 Guy Lombardo's Or.	Network Program	Knickerbocker Playhouse	Adams, Newport, R. I.	Round Table; discussion
8:30 "Hobby Lobby"; D.	Bishop and the Gar-	"Truth or Consequences";	"Hawaii Calls"; native	Eaton Boys Quartet
8:45 Elman, m. c.; News	goyle; dramatization	quiz program	orchestra; soloists	Bay Staters Quartet
9:00 "Your Hit Parade"	"Frontline Headlines"	National Barn Dance;	Colonial News Service	Pages From the Classi-
9:15 Mark Warnow's	"Meet the Band"	Eddie Peabody; Hoosier	America Prefer'd; Alfred	cal Album; Organ Con-
9:30 Orch.; vocalists	NBC Concert Orchestra,	Hotshots; Glen Welty's	Wallenstein's Orchestra	certos. "Water Music
9:45 "Saturday Night	direction Frank Black	Orchestra	Chicago Theater operet-	Suite"
10:00 Serenade"; music.	Hemisphere Revue; va-	Sports Newsreel	ta, "Vagabond King";	Five Star News
10:15 Public Affairs	riety show; soloists; or.	Musical Rendezvous	Marion Claire, soprano;	Glenn Miller's Orch.
10:30 Golfers Forum	Robert Patterson	Defense for America	Thomas Thomas, bari-	U. S. Marines
10:45 News; Sports	Sweet and Rhythmic	Defense for America	tone; orch.; speaker	Woody Herman's Orch.
11:00 Weather; Orchestra	News; Music	News Service	Dance Orchestra	Red Nichol's Orchestra
11:15 Howard Jones' Or.,	Weather; Dance Orch.	Local news; Weather	Dance Orchestra	"Border Patrol"
11:30 Vaughn Monroe's	Dance Orchestra	Riverboat Revels; vocal-	California Melodies	"Day's End"; music
11:45 Orchestra	Art Jarrett's Orchestra	ists; orchestra	Vocalist and orchestra	"Day's End"; news

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc). Mondays through Fridays. Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:15 p. m.—WRUL (6.04 and 11.73mc). Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by record.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—8:15 p. m.—"The Truth of It Is . . ": VLQT, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—8:44 p. m.—News Analysis. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—6:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Moscow—6:45 p. m.—Program in English. RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Berlin—7:15 p. m.—Orchestra Concert. DJD., 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.

Budapest—7:30 p. m.—News in English. HAT4, 9.12 meg., 32.8 m.

Tokyo—8:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—8:15 p. m.—"Starlight." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—8:15 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—Feature Program. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Moscow—9:30 p. m.—English Period. RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.

Guatemala—10:00 p. m.—"Como Hormigas," Comedy in Spanish by Manuel Linares Rivas. TGUA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—10:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19.6 m.; 2RO8, 17.82 meg., 16.8 m.

Berlin—10:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Music of Britain. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 11
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor; recorded.

6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Brazilian World News (In Portuguese).

7:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program arranged for Latin-American Listeners.

9:30 p. m.—Spanish Lessons for North Americans.

10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.

10:15 p. m.—Special features.

WBOS (11.87mc)

4 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Classical Concert.

5 p. m.—News in Spanish: Vincent Lopez Orchestra; Hollywood Highlights; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

6 p. m.—News in English; Stocks; WBOS Sports Page.

7 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Viennese Ensemble; Glen Miller's Orchestra.

8 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

9 p. m.—News in Spanish; Viennese Ensemble; "Melodic Fantasy."

10 p. m.—News in English: Jack Dalton, Cowboy songs; Friday Night Function.

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Boston Is Selected as Laboratory for a Post-War Reconstruction Pattern

Replanning Of Cities Topic Of Conference

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Historic Boston with its narrow, crooked streets, its high tax rate, soaring property assessments, traffic jams and run-down neighborhoods, is to be the laboratory in which New England's First Conference on City Replanning will mold a pattern for postwar reconstruction.

The planners have selected the Massachusetts Institute of Technology as the immediate center of their conference set for Oct. 15 to 17, from which they will study this old city within which is said to lie all the first-hand illustrations of urban decentralization affecting most of the large cities of the Nation.

Built generations before the automobile completely changed the whole scheme and pattern of urban living, before intown traffic congestion and dwelling obsolescence encouraged Bostonians to move into the more accessible suburbs, the Hub City will be combed for information that will help to return prosperity to the cities.

The conference is being staged by the newly formed nation-wide Urban Land Institute, energetic branch of the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The Institute intends to face the challenge of attaining a higher standard of living in these times without producing too great a shock upon any segment of a complex society.

Thus the conference holds sharp significance to a Nation in which large cities face disintegration and decay, not because families cannot afford high standards of living, but because they seek the suburbs, which more nearly meet their demands for more abundant living. The real task of planners is to find means of making the cities more inviting to residents and industries.

Indications of decentralization are everywhere apparent in Boston. Lack of planning has been largely responsible for traffic jams and high municipal maintenance costs. Population in Boston has started to taper off while suburban districts show gains. Those most able to support municipal government are moving out to the quiet and spaciousness of the suburbs, leaving heavier tax burdens upon those who are left.

That is the problem the Urban Land Institute has set itself to solve as a nonprofit, independent agency headed by Walter S. Schmidt of Cincinnati, with Herbert U. Nelson, former President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, acting as secretary.

Mr. Schmidt will open the coming conference with Walter R. MacCornack, dean of the M. I. T. School of Architecture, presiding. William Stanley Parker, chairman of the Boston Planning Board, and William H. Ballard of Boston, trustee of the Land Institute, will also serve as presiding officers.

Topics to be considered will attempt to answer the following questions: "What physical pattern will major rehabilitation programs assume? How will the new pattern affect present city arrangements? Will it serve an age of industry and rapid transportation? Is the postwar period the time to launch a nation-wide program of urban rehabilitation?"

Among the speakers will be Arthur W. Binns of Philadelphia, who has won national renown for his work in rehabilitating more than 1,800 old houses in his city to provide low-cost shelter for low income families. He has proved that dilapidated buildings serving to glut the realty markets can be modernized and made to pay an economic return on investments.

Rolling Acres in Newton

"Have you seen Rolling Acres?"

That is the name given to the oak-crowned hilltop upon which Merrill Nutting is building his new, medium-priced home community in Newton, just across the Brookline boundary on Brookline Street.

Street names are as fascinating as Rolling Acres. They come under such titles as: Rolling Lane and Hilltop Drive. Prices range from $6,000 to $10,000, the houses being distinctive in design and reliable in construction.

You come upon this development almost without realizing it, the oaks are so dense in this district. Leaving the West Roxbury Parkway at Brookline Street, the community is about half a mile into a rural, rolling countryside, only six miles from the State House.

The homes, two of which are completed and nine under construction, are almost hidden in the oaks, so don't drive fast or you will miss them. More about this development later in this column.

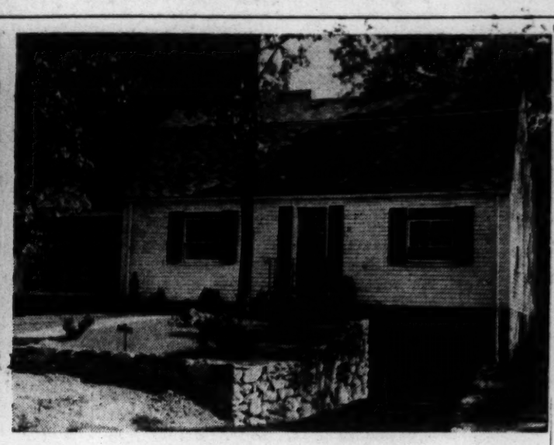
Project in Quincy

Scattered through the Quincy districts are many roomy single-family homes, once the dwellings of large families, now wholly or partly empty.

The owners are burdened with upkeep costs. The homes are in need of repairs. The Homes Registration Office has an idea that these places can be fixed up and sold, with beneficient effect upon the community as well as the owners.

So the Registration Service is letting Quincy people know that, in collaboration with the Home Owners Loan Corporation, it will undertake a survey of these properties and make a fair appraisal of what can be done to bring them up to date without charging for this service.

Financing of alterations will be made by straight mortgage or cooperative bank loan, or by the Home Loan Bank, if the property has already been financed through this agency.



By a Staff Photographer

"Rolling Acres" Rolls On in Newton

The oaks are so thick in Merrill Nutting development you can scarcely see the houses, which makes for an attractive residential district just beating the pending rise in home costs. The house shown in the trees in the left photo is the house seen at the right (closeup). It sells for around $7,000. Others run up to $10,000.

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Big Guns Are About to Open In Final Mayoralty Battle

Up and Down Beacon Hill

A whirlwind finish of public rallies, radio speeches and hard battling can be expected to develop in Boston's mayoralty contest within a few days and continue until the last ballot is marked on Nov. 4.

Signal for heavy fighting to start will come next week when Mayor Maurice J. Tobin formally launches his candidacy with a torchlight rally at Calumet Square in Roxbury, in the shadow of his mother's home. Exact date will be announced shortly.

The Mayor's victorious 1937 campaign began with a similar massing of his supporters at Calumet Square, in the heart of old Roxbury where the Mayor spent his boyhood. He expects to repeat the affair this year with torch flares and pageantry.

Pending the start of real public campaigning in the Tobin camp, other candidates have held back their heavy ammunition. Harbingers of more vigorous battling have appeared during the last few days.

Interest in Jim Curley Rally

Political observers today were anticipating with interest a rally for former Mayor James M. Curley, now seeking a fourth term at City Hall, at the Dorchester High School for Girls tonight. In the heart of populous Dorchester, this rally may be a barometer of Mr. Curley's strength among the mass of voters because it follows a month of work by Curley supporters.

The fact that public campaigning is only beginning now, with election day less than four weeks away, has won for this mayoralty contest the distinction of being the strangest campaign in Boston's recent history. Usually Hub mayoralty candidates have begun their overt campaigning months before election day. Of course their organizations have been hard at work this year and candidates have been busy attending house rallies, but there hasn't been much fanfare about it.

So quiet has the campaign been that Mayor Tobin's Calumet Square rally was postponed a week from its original date. Also, the Mayor had planned to busy himself with house rallies only until Oct. 15 and then begin his series of big public rallies, but this date has now been changed to Oct. 20.

Lee Active, Nichols Silent

With activity in the Curley and Tobin camps increasing, School Committeeman Joseph Lee has also begun his campaign for Mayor with a series of radio speeches, the first of which came last Wednesday night.

Strangest feature of the whole campaign to date is the silent candidacy of former Mayor Malcolm E. Nichols, the fourth man in the lineup. Mayor Nichols has not made a single public statement, a single speech, nor a single public move in the direction of a campaign. It is already too late for him to withdraw his name from the ballot, and well-informed observers are puzzled over his sphinx-like strategy.

Watch East Boston—Political observers are watching the situation in East Boston as a very significant battleground in the mayoralty contest. Election returns in this low-income ward may answer the important question in Hub politics: Can a City administration practice real economy and still retain its popularity with the masses of voters?

Mayor Tobin has closed the East Boston Relief Station, greatly curtailed ferry service to the Island, padlocked a fire station, and otherwise reduced City services in the area.

Capitalizing this policy and appealing to the sectional loyalty of Noddle Island residents, Mr. Curley has challenged them to "name anything Tobin has done" for the "orphan" section.

Both Claim East Boston

Curley aides say that Mayor Tobin's popularity in the section will enable them to carry the ward by 2,000 to 4,000 votes. In 1937 Mr. Curley led Mr. Tobin in this ward by about 300 votes, with 15,000 votes cast.

Tobin aides are willing to wager that their candidate will come within 500 votes of carrying the ward—in other words, that he will do just about as well as he did four years ago, economy policies notwithstanding.

The issue is clearcut and the answer should be instructive.

East Boston is also of crucial importance because a Tobin victory there would mean a Tobin sweep of the entire City, in the opinion of experienced observers. Mr. Curley must pile up a big majority in East Boston, downtown Boston, South Boston and Roxbury, and come out even with Mr. Tobin in several other wards, if he is to win. East Boston might be called the cornerstone of his strength psychologically and perhaps numerically. **DeWitt John**

Ex-Mayor Childs In Newton Contest

Complexion of Newton's local political situation was completely changed today with announcement by former Mayor Edwin O. Childs that he will be a candidate against Mayor Paul M. Goddard, seeking re-election, in the November balloting.

Former Mayor Childs was narrowly defeated by Mayor Goddard in a hot fight two years ago. Prior to that time he had served as Mayor of Newton for some 20 years.

Until former Mayor Childs' announcement, Mayor Goddard had been unopposed in his quest for a second term.

Only other contest in the City's local election is for two posts as Alderman-at-large from Ward 5, where the incumbents, John Temperly and Howard Whitmore, are being opposed by Wendell R. Bauckman. Other aldermanic candidates are unopposed.

B. U. Head Calls For Spiritual Revival in U. S.

Declaring that American democratic way of life was dependent on a "spiritual deposit which is known in too many instances today more by its absence than by its presence," Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, President of Boston University, said that democracy rests upon a spiritual conception of life.

"It cannot long survive if that be lost," he added.

In his sixteenth annual report delivered last night to the trustees and faculty at the traditional annual dinner, Dr. Marsh said that education's most natural and most important contribution to national defense is not to be found in the scientific and engineering schools but "in helping to create an intelligent citizenry, men and women who know and believe in the ideals of our country, who are devoted to the democracy about which we prate so much, and who are ready to die for it if need be."

"It takes intense patriotism," Dr. Marsh continued, "to make a person willing to die for his country; but there is a still higher bread of patriotism: a patriotism that makes a persons not only willing to die for his country when his country is right, but willing to die, if need be, to make his country right when it is wrong. All patriotism, whether nobly or ignobly manifested, depends upon education."

Dr. Marsh's report disclosed that Boston University, with gross assets totaling more than $10,500,000, closed the 1940-41 year with a slight deficit of $3,546.39—the second time in 16 years that the University has been "in the red."

The report also revealed that more than 92 per cent of the students who graduated in June a year ago were employed or engaged in advance studies by the following October and within a year of graduation, 97 per cent of all those who desired employment had found it.

National Exchange Club Gets Charter

The National Exchange Club of Boston, newest in a group of service clubs being formed in Boston and said to be the largest organization of its kind in the country, received its charter at the regular Thursday meeting at the Parker House yesterday.

The charter presentation was made by Arnold E. Hunter, immediate Past President of the State organization, to George R. Hayes, new President.

The objectives of the Exchange Club, a non-partisan and non-sectarian service group, include service to aviation, agriculture, children, tax education, and community service. Membership in the group comprises business and professional men of Greater Boston, with not more than one member selected from one particular business or profession.

Sixth Army Corps Engaged In Stiff Battle in Carolinas

Defense News in Brief

A Real Workout—The 26th Division from Camp Edwards and other New England troops comprising the Sixth Army Corps totalling approximately 40,000 men, were today engaged in their stiffest "war game" assignment to date in North Carolina.

Facing "enemy" troops in the 44th Division from New York and New Jersey, the Sixth Army Corps units continued their advance on Charlotte railheads with a full-fledged clash due to take place between Albemarle and Wadeville. Now experienced in large scale maneuvers most of the men evinced considerable interest in the problem and were actually anxious to tackle the job.

The present so-called free maneuver differs from the "controlled" maneuvers held in northern Massachusetts last month in that each side operates independently and is left to its own resources as in actual war. The controlled maneuvers are run by military directors who move the troops on opposing sides to create special situations which the troops must solve.

Citations Due Tomorrow—First of a weekly series of meritorious citations will be awarded tomorrow to an officer and two companies of the Yankee Division's 101st Infantry Regiment. First Lieut. Albert L. Gramm, of Pocassett, Mass., will receive an award of commendation as the outstanding lieutenant in the 101st. Co. B of Boston Co. M, both of the 101st Regiment, will receive citations for attaining the point of highest combat efficiency and the highest standing in administrative efficiency, respectively.

First Division Leaves Cancelled—Most week-end leaves for members of the First Division at Fort Devens were cancelled today to insure the presence of all soldiers on Monday morning when the outfit leaves for the First Army war games in the Carolinas. With much of its equipment already in the South a large part of the Division will be moved to the maneuver area in vehicles of the 22nd and 28th Negro Quartermaster Regiments which arrived at the Fort yesterday.

Not Without Fun—The deadly serious war games now going on in the Carolinas are not without their humorous side. Members of the 117th Infantry Regiment were advancing toward a cottonfield cabin one moonlight night when they were surprised to see a white flag waving vigorously from a pole in front of the house. A scout, sent forward to investigate the possibility of occupation by neutral umpires, knocked on the door of the cabin. The door opened slowly and an elderly, visibly shaken Negro mammy peeked out. Questioned about the flag she explained:

That she had put the flag there. That it was there to signify she wasn't "doin' no scrappin'." That she "warn't mad at nobody," and was figuring to remain strictly neutral. And that she had been prayin' most of the night she wouldn't be shot, and that she was going to go "right on a-prayin'." Although the soldiers pointed out that there was to be no shooting in this "war" on the following morning the flag was still there.

To Honor Navy—As a salute to the Navy, the Electric Boat Company of Groton, Conn., has announced that the submarine Grouper would be launched on Oct. 27, Navy Day, instead of Oct. 21, as announced previously. The underseas craft is one of a class of three ships constructed at the Groton yard on a schedule conforming with the company's one-a-month program. The Gato, launched in August, and the Greenling, sent down the ways last month, are sister-ships.

Enlistments High—A near-record total of Regular Army enlistments in New England for 1941 was recorded in September when 1,119 young men answered the call to the colors, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, Corps Area Recruiting Officer, announced. Only in August, when 1,165 men volunteered for three years' service, has a monthly total been higher.

Dislikes His Own Characters

Eric von Stroheim, whose film impersonations of the overbearing and cruel Prussian army officer have sent cold chills coursing through many a movie fan, is in private life an ardent enemy of everything which the screen character stands for.

His sentiments on this subject were voiced in fervent words today when, as guest of honor, he attended the French films now being shown at the Little Building, Boston, under the auspices of France Forever, the Free French organization, with New England headquarters in the Hotel Vendome.

Upon viewing the moving pictures, "The Battle of France" and "The Free French Forces," which were exhibited free in two showings today, at 12:15 and 5:15 p. m., Mr. von Stroheim expressed his active sympathy for the Free French cause and commended the spirit of General de Gaulle and his troops.

These films will be shown continuously during Saturday afternoon (tomorrow) at the display room of the Boston Free French organization, room 84, on the first floor of the Little Building.

Mr. von Stroheim is appearing in Boston in the stage play, "Arsenic and Old Lace," portraying the part taken by Boris Karloff in the New York cast of the show.

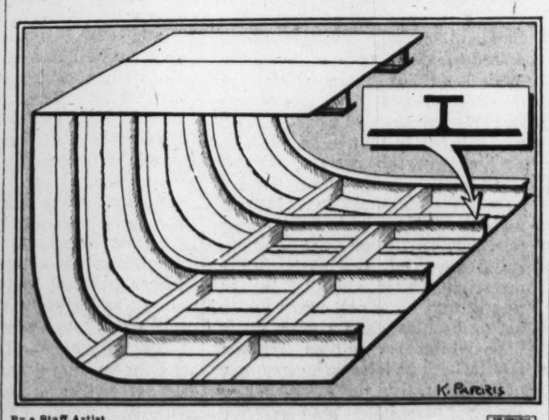
Boston Man Proposes Belt Shipbuilding

Paul Bennett, a Boston inventor, advances a plan whereby tankers and cargo ships may be produced on a rapid-fire, production-belt schedule through the adoption of what he believes is a new technique in shipbuilding.

This new method, the inventor says, involves building a boat from a rolled steel section in which the rib or frame is rolled onto the plating. This section is substantially an I or bulb beam with one of the flanges rolled out to form the plating or skin of the ship. The beams or ribs are curved to make the hull in the desired shape.

Each beam or rib, with the plating section an integral part, forms a section of the hull to which another section is welded. The welding comes on a flat section, away from the rib, and because the welded section is the same thickness all the way around, and is free to expand and contract, relieves much of the usual welding strain.

One of the savings in this construction, according to Mr. Bennett, would be elimination of hundreds of different kinds of materials necessary at present. The deck of the ship could be made of the same material and construction with the result that 90 per cent of the hull would be of the same material. Welding would also be materially lessened and much of it could be machine welded.



By a Staff Artist

New England Man Has Plan

This cross-section drawing shows how Paul Bennett would construct his boats by using large I beams rolled out in one piece at the steel mills. The wide flange of the I beam would provide the skin of the ship.

Harvard Treasurer Reports $25,676 Deficit

Harvard University operated at a deficit of $25,676 last year, William H. Claflin Jr., Treasurer, announced today in his annual report to the Board of Overseers.

Total income for the year ending June 30, 1941 was $13,753,801, Mr. Claflin stated, and total expenses, $13,779,477.

Weymouth Acts On Trailer Issue

Weymouth selectmen today took steps to bar the quick growth of trailer towns inhabitated by defense workers and instructed the town counsel to take "necessary legal steps" against a defense project operating without the proper town permit.

In violation of town zoning ordinances, a stone crusher, from which building material is furnished Fore River shipyards, is being operated in the South Weymouth area, allegedly without proper permit, town officials claim.

Taking cognizance of the actual and anticipated rising of trailer colonies, the board voted to ask the town zoning board of appeals for an opinion as to the legal status of such camps.

Statler TISSUE
44% SOFTER AND WHITER

Big Arlington Mills Sign Up With A. F. L.

Arlington Mills of Lawrence, tie-up of which by a recent strike threatened for a time the supply of army uniforms, signed today its first union contract.

"This is the largest individual textile mill that the American Federation of labor has signed up, and the only mill in the country that has agreed to a 50-cent-an-hour minimum wage," declared John J. Murphy, New England representative of the A. F. of L.

Organized labor in the textile mills of Lawrence, which is the chief center of wool manufacturing in the United States, is now divided between the textile unions of the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the A. F. of L. Some of the big mills have neither union.

"We have taken in more textile workers in the past four months than in any year in the past," added Mr. Murphy. "We now have better than 12,000 paid-up members in New Bedford. We have just won another woolen and worsted mill in Sanford, Maine, and altogether from the first of this year have gained close to 20,000 members.

"Our progress in textiles this year has been very rapid."

However, the C. I. O. remains the major organization in the textile field.

Arlington, with its 6,800 workers, was organized by the A. F. of L. after winning a Federal Labor Board election which ended the strike. Terms of today's contract, which goes into effect as of Aug. 18, include an increase of seven cents an hour, an advance already adopted by a large share of the industry, a week's paid vacations for next summer, seniority, arbitration, etc.

Officials of the company said that it continued to be open shop and without the check-off, though an assignment of wages had been agreed to. As Mr. Murphy explained this angle, each employee who wishes to do so can sign a card giving the employer the right to deduct the union dues of $1 a month, and if the dues are not paid, the company can make this deduction. The union will seek to have all its members sign such cards.

N. E. Utility Men To Debate Ration

WASHINGTON, Oct. 9 (AP)—New England public service utility officials were summoned by the Federal Power Commission to meet in Boston tomorrow to draft a program to combat a power shortage and prevent impairment of defense production in that important area.

Thomas R. Tate, Director of the Defense Power Staff, said the meeting would determine whether there was need for extension of the rationing of power among industries, already adopted on a limited scale.

North Bennet School

Evening classes at the North Bennet Street Industrial School begin Wednesday evening, Oct. 15, for the season of 1941-42. Especial stress is laid upon defense training and courses are shaped toward this end, as far as possible. Trade subjects include Cabinet Making, House Painting, Printing, Watch-repairing, Bookkeeping and Accounting, Power Machine Operating, Show Card Writing, Mechanical Drawing and Blueprint Reading.

Pam's Family Bars Radio Or Film Attention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Oct. 10—Five-year-old Pammy Hollingworth is not going to be exploited in the movies or on the radio, her father has stated here.

The little child, whose fearless trust that she would be rescued from the woods endeared her to thousands, has received several offers for public appearances since she was found safe in the autumn-tinted woods of Mt. Chocorua Oct. 6.

Her father, Joseph E. Hollingworth, a Lowell, Mass., businessman, has rejected them all, he said.

"When Pam leaves here, she's going to a Lowell hospital, and when she leaves there, she's going home to a normal life," he explained. "We're not going to commercialize our baby."

Pam's home is a big farm at Dunstable, outside of Lowell, where she lives with her parents and a brother, Teddy, aged nine.

'Keep Them Filled' To Be Slogan For Army Cookie Jars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHARON, Mass., Oct. 10—The Cookie Jar which promises to be a very popular addition to USO Huts throughout the country got the unanimous approval of the annual council of Salvation Army Home League delegates, as they met in "Wonderland," the fresh air camp of the Army, in an all-day session today.

Instead of the "Keep Them Flying" slogan of the air force—"Keep Them Filled" will be the theme of the cookie jar plan adopted here today with the assurance that many other church and women's organizations will cooperate in the cookie program.

Knowing of the sweet-tooth of the average soldier of Uncle Sam's forces located at Camp Edwards, Maj. and Mrs. John Hunter, representing The Salvation Army at the Onset USO Hut, were the proposers of the installation of The Cookie Jar and a plan to have all jars filled, night and day. The proposal was presented to the council by Mrs. Col. Edmund C. Hoffman, head of the home league in Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

Larger Stores Open Monday P.M.

Although Boston department and specialty stores generally will open for business at 1 p. m. Monday and remain open until 5:30 p. m., the majority of small stores, including chain system grocery stores and meat markets, will remain closed all day. The laws of Massachusetts require that "Sunday hours" be observed by stores up to 1 p. m. on Columbus Day and Armistice Day, which means that no business can be done before 1 p. m. excepting such as is legal on a Sunday.

Industries Group to Meet

Problems of small manufacturers facing dislocation through the defense program will be taken up at the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts on Oct. 23 at the Copley-Plaza in Boston, it was announced today.

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(Eleventh in a series of 36 pages)

American Epic Shows People Govern

A small civic group studying American government gathered for an evening meeting. As often happens in such cases, the group contained a number of radical members who were very critical of American democracy and of self-government in general. The Chairman announced as the subject of study, "How Do the American People Govern Themselves?" whereupon the following discussion developed:

Question: Do you really think the American people run their government?

Answer: It is plain they elect the officials who manage their affairs.

Question: Yes, but is that anything more than appearance? The people are really puppets. There's always some one behind the scenes pulling wires and directing action. Take European plebiscites as examples of how common people act. Kurt von Schuschnigg, the former Chancellor of Austria ordered a plebiscite for Sunday, March 13, 1938, at which the Austrian people were to vote on the question of whether they wanted to preserve a free Austria or join with Hitler. Practically all observers agree that a majority of the Austrians would have voted for Schuschnigg and against Hitler.

But two days before the election date Hitler seized Austria. He himself held the plebiscite four weeks later and 99.75 per cent of the Austrians voted for him.

The masses are sheep. They can't run their own governments and don't even want to.

Answer: Fortunately, American history, British history, and even French history prove this sweeping generalization is unfounded. Self-government is far from perfect, but American history is a thrilling story of common people moving step by step toward complete control of their own affairs. Three of the most dramatic aspects of this development are: the American people have won the right to vote; they know what they want to vote for; they get what they want. Also, most of the things they have wanted, have proven wise.

Question: How can you say the people can vote when millions upon millions of Americans are disenfranchised?

Answer: It is unfortunately true that over 4,000,000 Negroes and an equal number of poor whites in Southern States are robbed of their vote. And that is the negation of democracy, but the determinative and transforming fact still remains that during the last 200 years the masses in America have obtained control of the governing apparatus. At first, practically all Americans, in all the states were disenfranchised; now almost all can vote.

Question: But what good does it do? Lobbyists, political machines, and capitalists run the country, don't they?

Answer: A careful study of the facts does not bear that statement out at all. Just the opposite. The most astounding feature of the American epic is that the American people have almost always gotten what they wanted. That has become an axiom. If a large group of Americans want something and struggle for it, they get it.

Question: But isn't all that merely on paper?

Answer: By no means. Every law is first on paper. To convert laws into action people place their own representatives in power. And the Americans who were afraid of "privileged classes" did exactly that in 1800, by electing their champion, Thomas Jefferson, to the Presidency.

Somewhat later, the plain, rugged pioneers of the West and South, grew very suspicious of the capitalistic, urban Easterners, and wanted one of their own rough mountaineers as President. And they got one, in 1828, in the person of Andrew Jackson.

In time, a majority of the American people made the momentous decision that they wanted both to preserve the Union and to abolish chattel slavery. They grimly, heroically, and nobly brought that decision to realization in 1865.

Then a very radical and unusually picturesque movement of plain country people spread over the whole of the South and West. These people felt they were being exploited by the "slick city people" of the Atlantic seaboard and started an extensive reform crusade with all the fervor of a vast "protracted meeting." They soon became known as Populists or "Pops."

Question: And they were completely defeated, too, weren't they?

Answer: Precisely the opposite. Their party soon dissolved, but practically every vital reform for which those revolutionary "Pops" worked has become a law of the land. Certain aims, such as free silver and state credit banks were discarded, but in general, political development in the United States has been largely according to their program.

Question: That may be true in the realm of politics, but do not a small group of extremely rich people run the country in spite of all reform platforms and radical laws?

Answer: Perhaps, you'd better go and ask "the richest 60 families" about that. They don't talk as though they thought the Government at Washington was exactly their administration. Their newspapers don't write as though they considered Mr. Roosevelt their man.

And look at the laws regarding taxation, relief, social insurance, control of banks, expenditures on public enterprises. It seems absurd to assert that a little clique of rich capitalists are now in control of the government elected by the people of the United States.

It is plain, that the masses of men and women are not all-wise and at times they are far from noble.

As a result, their government in many cases is defective. But whatever it is, it is government by the people and of the people. If the nation is sufficiently vigilant and wise it will also be government for the people.

Ballot Box Is Melting Pot for All Americans

By a Staff Photographer

Scene in a town hall in Massachusetts, where a woman exercises her democratic franchise. Where a strong issue is presented to the country, the final decision in the matter rests with the voter.

Fold on this line

Cut on this line

Advance Toward Better Government

By a Staff Artist

In the first American colonies along the Atlantic coast, government was in the hands of a small proportion of the people. Most Americans were not only disfranchised, but excluded from all direct participation in the management of their affairs.

From the earliest times the masses began to agitate for equal political rights, something that had not existed anywhere in the world. By 1828 the right to vote had been won for most white adult male Americans; educational and property restrictions to suffrage were abolished in all but the Southern States.

By March 30, 1870, adult Negro male Americans also won the franchise—on paper.

By that time it had begun to seem absurd that the women of America should be relegated to disfranchisement along with the 200,000 men who are excluded from the ballot because of criminal records or mental incapacity. So the women began a vigorous agitation, and in 1920, by means of the 19th Amendment to the Constitution, won equal suffrage.

* * *

Whittier has written:

The crowning fact,
The kingliest act
Of freedom is the freeman's vote.

* * *

Secretary Harold L. Ickes is reported to have quoted the Editor and Publisher to the effect that in 1932 only 40 per cent of the daily press supported Roosevelt; in 1936, 36 per cent, and in 1940, 23 per cent, but in spite of that a majority of the American people felt they wanted Roosevelt and voted for him.

* * *

City Manager Plan

One of the fields in which American democracy has made its poorest showing is that of city government. The corruption, inefficiency and waste of some city administrations have stood in striking contrast to municipal administration in Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany.

The American people have long been striving to eliminate this defect, and one of the reforms for which they have most energetically worked is the City Manager plan.

Before it could be accepted and applied in any city, the Legislature of the State involved had to legalize the innovation by passing appropriate laws. Naturally there was much opposition to this plan, but in spite of that the people have had this kind of city government legalized by all the States except seven.

* * *

On the second day of April, last year, a "fusion" of citizens, representing several political and social groups, swept from power in Kansas City the corrupt regime of Tom Pendergast, which for 13 years had misgoverned one of the most important cities in America's Middle West.

This election was a dramatic demonstration of the political power of the people, when they earnestly try to protect public interests and wisely direct their own affairs.

* * *

Best Polls Are Objective

The people of the United States express their views in many ways besides casting ballots. For example, the books they buy, the magazines they read, the movies they choose, the causes to which they give free-will offerings, the meetings they attend, the broadcasts on which they tune in, all show their preferences.

Another method of expressing the popular will is through polls. The two best known polling organizations are Dr. George H. Gallup's Institute of Public Opinion, and Fortune Magazine. But many other polls are taken, both by individuals and institutes. Herbert Hoover, for example, has just taken one of the Faculty of Leland Stanford. This has come to be one of the established ways in which the American people expresses its will.

In theory, polls are very valuable democratic devices. In a rapidly changing world, serious people who are trying to govern themselves should have more frequent ways of expressing their will than at occasional elections. Government is a constant process, requiring constant attention and eternal vigilance. An accurate poll of opinion on vital matters could be an admirable aid to self-government.

By a Staff Artist

By a Staff Artist

Some methods of taking polls are open to criticism. Also, polls might be abused. By means of them public opinion could be unfairly influenced. However, the best known poll takers have proved objective, impartial, and fairly accurate. They are helping the American people run America, and offering channels by which the representatives of the people may know what the people want. They may help eliminate absentee sovereignty.

* * *

The election of Sam Houston Jones to the governorship of Louisiana, on April 16, 1940, put an end to the 12-year domination of one of the most brutal and corrupt political organizations in recent American history.

This election shows the ability of rather simple, plain people to rectify a political mistake, and the victory was won under very difficult circumstances.

Huey Pierce Long was an alluring demagogue. He spoke the language of "common folks," and by his Biblical phraseology especially appealed to the Louisianans' religious sentiments. Furthermore, he carried out spectacular enterprises, some of which seemed to be in the peoples' interest. He was just such a vigorous, bold, plebeian hero as hosts of Americans have liked.

Nevertheless, a majority of the people of Louisiana, enlightened by the tireless efforts of newspapers and public-spirited leaders, freed themselves from the dictator's spell and placed their State's business in worthier hands.

This act is no proof that another predatory government may not get in. But it is typical of a decided advance toward better governments that is being made in many American cities and States.

* * *

The people of the United States write their President about 7,000 letters every day.

* * *

In the 1940 elections, the following percentage of the populations in the following States voted:

South Carolina	5.2	Mississippi	8.9
Arkansas	10.3	Alabama	10.4
Georgia	10	Virginia	13
Texas	16.2	Tennessee	18

Fold on this line

Who Runs the United States, and How?

By Richard L. Strout

Do the people determine policies, laws, and political trends, or are we managed by a few powerful people? This is one of the most fundamental questions that could be asked in a democracy. The answer seems to be—Yes and No.

To start with a few statistics, the records of those who actually vote, even in a presidential election in the United States, are considerably below those in some other countries, Britain for example. In local and municipal elections the apathy of American voters is often responsible for the control of political machines which have long been one of the most disgraceful aspects of government.

Presidential elections attract more attention, particularly in recent years when the issues have been stirring. In 1920, of 54,000,000 over 21 only 26,500,000 voted, or about 50 per cent. In the dull election of 1924 the proportion was about the same. The lively Smith-Hoover election of 1928 brought out 36,500,000 out of an estimated 43,000,000 total electoral registration; the Hoover-Roosevelt campaign in 1932 brought out about 40,000,000 out of a registration of 47,500,000, and the Roosevelt-Landon campaign brought out a record-breaking vote of over 45,000,000 out of a registration of nearly 55,500,000. The percentage in 1940 was about 70 per cent. This is much better than a decade ago.

These figures, however, are not very high. For one thing, the big city of Washington, D. C., is disenfranchised. Then again, for all practical purposes, 10 or more southern states have only one party. There are eight states also, all in the South, that have poll taxes which act to disenfranchise a great many poor whites as well as Negroes. South Carolina is a glaring example of a state where the machinery of the government is in the hands of a very few people.

It is true, nevertheless, that where a strong issue is presented to the country, the final decision in the matter rests with the voters. They have the final say. That is the nature of a democracy and it is not seriously challenged. Thus, Mr. Roosevelt has been elected three times by thumping majorities and the defeated candidates have yielded in each case with good grace. Only in a democracy could the situation be presented that exists at present of Mr. Roosevelt strongly supported in his foreign policy by his erstwhile opponent, Wendell Willkie.

One difficulty in the way of running the United States by simple majority rule is the complexity of machinery required to get the expression of the majority view on record. Thus, the Republican voters have the right to cast their ballot for the Republican candidate and the Republican platform, but the selection of the candidate, and the formulation of the platform (as in the Democratic Party) is in the hands of individual party leaders from the states, who are, of course, not directly elected by the populace. However, it is fair to say that the American form of government, though creaky and cumbersome in spots, has worked pretty well on the whole so far and can be made to work a lot better as civic consciousness grows.

And there is much evidence that civic consciousness is growing. Many vigorous non-partisan organizations have been formed during recent years for cleaning up city governments and they have succeeded in breaking up a number of very corrupt machines. Members and even leaders of the old political parties often ignore partisan interests and co-operate in support of administrative reforms. In most places political gangs are not as strong as formerly although a few still exert much power.

By no means all the lobbying groups in Washington are moved by narrow selfish ideals. Many are tirelessly working for the best interests of the nation as a whole. And the only support they receive comes from high-minded citizens in all parts of the country.

If one should sum up his impressions from a single day's perusal of papers, books and magazines, of listening to radios, of attending meetings, even of going to the movies, he could not escape the conclusion that all kinds of Americans have become very civic minded.

Another aspect of the general question is, of course, the economic side. No one very seriously questions that the well-to-do classes are proportionately influential in government, or in the antechambers of those who do the actual governing. The question arises, however, how far this additional influence goes. It is not a very easy question to settle. The most celebrated recent study of this comprises the series of monographs and final report of the TNEC (Temporary National Economic Committee). It is now possible to obtain a handy digest of these articles, prepared as the "Final Report of the Executive Secretary of the TNEC," for 55 cents, from the Government Printing Office. That economic power, as well as political power, affects all of us, and to greater or lesser degree plays a part in the government, would not be denied by any student of the subject. But although the concentration of wealth in the United States is frequently and sincerely decried, those who are most critical of the situation would far rather take their chances of working out a more equitable division of wealth by democratic means than of appealing to more revolutionary approaches like the twin menaces of Communism and Fascism.

When this is said, the comment of the TNEC deserves careful meditation:

"We know that most of the wealth and income of the country is owned by a few large corporations, that these corporations in turn are owned by an infinitesimally small number of people, and that the profits from the operation of these corporations go to a very small group with the result that the opportunities for new enterprise, whether corporate or individual, are constantly being restricted."

Coup in Panama Seen Aiding U. S.

Way is now believed open to speed canal defenses and to arm ships under Panamanian flag.

Trends in the Americas

By Roland Hall Sharp
Latin American Specialist of The Christian Science Monitor

Replacement of Panama's nationalistic and Nazi-inclined President, Dr. Ricardo Arnulfo Arias, by pro-United States Dr. Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia in a "constitutional coup," is expected to speed defense of the Panama Canal and clear the way toward possible arming of merchant ships under Panamanian registry.

President Roosevelt, who had just urgently requested repeal by the U. S. Congress of the ban on arming American ships, declared today that relations with Panama remain unchanged. The coup is viewed, he said, as being effected within the framework of Panama's Constitution.

How such lightning shifts are possible in the highest executive position of a nation is explained by traditions of Latin-American government. To cope with volatile and often explosive situations, the Panama Constitution empowers the Supreme Court to administer the oath to available Vice-Presidents in order.

Vice-Presidents One and Three were not to be located. Vice-President Two — Ernesto Jaen Guardia—was sworn in and named a Cabinet.

Latin-American Ingenuity

Then—and here Latin-American political ingenuity came into play—the Cabinet in a few hours issued a manifesto saying that the Provisional President had resigned.

Choice fell by devious processes on the Minister of Government and Justice, who appeared before the Supreme Court and became President with full powers.

Mystery still surrounds details of the deposed President's secret flight to Havana. Questioned in the Cuban Capital, Dr. Arias expressed surprise over the action of his former colleagues. He said he came to Havana under his maternal name of A. Madrid to consult an oculist, and intended returning to Panama City.

Behind this sudden change blow strong winds of suppressed hurricane force in Panama's internal politics, vitally affecting Western Hemisphere security. The deposed President conveniently removed himself, and his political opponents seized their opportunity with dispatch.

Not New York's Fiorello

Within a few hours after the President's absence became public knowledge, Panama had passed through a Provisional Presidency under Ernesto Jaen Guardia, Second Vice-President, to a fully legalized regime under Dr. de la Guardia.

Despite the coincidence of these names, and the proven position-holding versatility of Fiorello H. La Guardia, assurances are forthcoming that New York's Mayor is still campaigning for re-election at home.

Berlin and Rome were quick to seize on the propaganda line that Washington—if not Fiorello—had taken over in Panama.

Sources close to the State Department in Washington report unconcealed delight over the turn of events, but the State Department itself maintains an attitude of scrupulous nonintervention.

As in its origins, so today, the Panama Canal represents a lifeline of American and world interests. With war spreading in the Atlantic and darkening Pacific horizons, no loophole for Nazi sabotage could be tolerated in Panama.

Arias Unco-operative

That is the attitude of Panamanians who led in deposing Dr. Arias. President de la Guardia declared his confidence that "all problems pending between (Panama and the United States) will find an opportune solution, maintained on high democratic principles."

Obstacles placed in the way of United States military measures by the Arias Administration have been a steady topic of complaint. The Arias slogan of "Panama for the Panamanians" intensified the natural friction between a small country, loath to sell or lease more of its soil, and the United States, intent on making the Canal impregnable.

While denying pro-Nazi sympathies, Dr. Arias had been seen as out of step with the growing movement toward hemisphere solidarity. He retained as private secretary one Antonio Isaza, reputedly pro-Nazi and now in jail. Refusal of Dr. Arias to allow arming of Panama-registry ships was the latest move cited as obstructive.

While the shift in Panama appears pro-hemisphere, seasoned observers hold off judgment on whether it is an all-out Nazi defeat. But smoother, more co-operative relations are anticipated between Panama and Washington.

International; By a Staff Photographer

Panama Changes Leaders

Dr. Arnulfo Arias, deposed President of Panama, is shown (left center) with President Rafael Calderon Guardia of Costa Rica as they stood in the center of a new bridge between their two countries across the River Sixaola last April. Dr. Arias little suspected when this picture was taken that his regime would end within six months. The lower picture shows the Garsas, a tropical bird, in the patio of the Presidential Palace in Panama City.

Deposing of Arias Regime Eases Tension in Panama

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, Panama, Oct. 10—Panama entered its second 24 hours under a new democratic regime with a vast majority of citizens quietly and consciously feeling that a weight had been lifted from their shoulders. They believe they will be able to talk, act and think now. Before they had never been quite sure just what they might or might not do. The countrywide lifting of months-long tension under the Arias regime is almost visible.

It is increasingly apparent that Panamanians are inherently friendly toward the United States the same as they were before the Arias Administration came in a year ago. North Americans are smiling and speaking to Panamanians, and vice versa in cases where formerly they merely nodded.

The composition of the new cabinet, especially Foreign Minister Dr. Octavio Fabrega who had been director of the strongly Democratic El Panama America until the Arias regime forced his resignation, is seen as the strongest indication that improvement in Panama-United States relations can be expected as soon as possible.

In this connection, it is understood reliably that the Panama Government will relatively soon revoke the recent Arias ruling against the arming of Panama merchantmen.

It is notable that the new Cabinet is composed of outstanding figures representing virtually all segments of Panama's political life, and thus is acceptable to the vast majority of Panamanians. It was this representative body that was selected by President Ricardo Adolfo de La Guardia, named Chief Executive yesterday after the vacant Presidency had been assumed legally by Second Vice-President Ernesto Jaen Guardia, who formed the Cabinet and then resigned his post two hours after being sworn in. First Vice-President Dr. Jose Pezet, who would normally have taken the oath, couldn't be located. Third Vice-President Anibal Rios, present Minister to Peru, was the only other person in line, thus the Cabinet selection of Senor de La Guardia is legal and constitutional.

Much speculation centers on former President Arias who is in Havana. There are many rumors concerning his strange, secret departure from the Ithmus on Tuesday morning. The most extreme rumor is that he skipped off with the Treasury. However, reliable reports saying he desires to return to Panama as a private citizen tend to disprove such a view. The consensus among best informed persons here is that it was a pleasure jaunt. Because it was illegal, influential politicians, who otherwise might not have moved, took over the reins of the headless Government.

It is noteworthy that the Constitution provides that a President desiring to depart from the Ithmus must apply for permission to the National Assembly if it is in session, otherwise to the Supreme Court which grants permission for a specific number of days and names a temporary substitute. Dr. Arias did not seek permission from anyone.

The country is settling back toward normal with a sigh of relief echoed throughout the Hemisphere.

Hints on Weather Sought From Mars

PASADENA, Calif. (AP)—Eight students with a notion that the weather on Mars might provide hints to forecasters of weather on the earth took 9,400 photographs of the planet in recent months.

The students, all from the California Institute of Technology, operated strictly on their own, using a 20-inch reflecting telescope which they placed atop 7,500-foot Table Mountain near San Bernardino.

They used color filters which make the atmospheric patterns of the planet visible.

Patterns on some of these films suggest the fronts which forecasters draw on their daily maps of weather on the earth.

State-Filled Jobs At Peak in August

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 10.

Paul V. McNutt, Federal Security Administrator, announced today that during August state employment offices filled 509,700 jobs—the highest on record for that month since the Employment Service was established.

The August figure brought to 3,500,000 the number of jobs filled by the state offices since the beginning of the year, or 54 per cent more than in the same period of 1940.

August unemployment benefit payments totaled $26,500,000, 10 per cent less than July.

Courage of Churches in Britain Overcomes Untold Obstacles

By Henry Smith Leiper
Foreign Secretary, Federal Council of Churches

NEW YORK—Although hard hit by the war, evidences multiply that the churches of the British Isles are carrying on their work undiminished in most areas and decidedly augmented in others.

One thinks first, perhaps, of physical destruction. We hear of more than 2,000 churches wholly or partially ruined. But there are at least 35,000 left. And even if those destroyed are in some instances the most needed, substitutions are possible and the general breaking down of barriers makes this easier than one might imagine.

An outstanding recent example involves the City Temple, famous Congregational church in London, whose historic building was totally ruined a few months ago. Almost immediately its pastor, the Rev. Dr. Leslie Weatherhead, received an invitation from "St. Sepulchre"—the Church of the Holy Sepulchre near by on High Holburn—to come and use that Anglican building. Now the Congregationalists and their Anglican hosts use the famous church for services at adjusted hours and the work of both parishes goes on from the one center. This is typical.

Perhaps even more surprising are the instances in which Roman Catholic churches have been invited to use Protestant facilities after the loss of their own. When the Roman Catholic church, Our Lady of Victory, was bombed and destroyed, Anglicans gave it chairs for a new meeting place and a non-Anglican congregation supplied an organ.

Determination and Courage

Difficulties of transport, the blackout, shifts of population, financial worries, the recruiting of clergymen as chaplains with the forces, and other problems created by the war have been met with inflexible determination and high courage. The Government has assured congregations whose buildings have gone that they will be ultimately rebuilt by the Government. And this has lifted a certain burden of concern from many a parish, as would be natural.

The shifts of population due to destruction of homes and the widespread use of public air-raid shelters have brought into existence "tube clergymen" and "tube parishes," whose attempts to aid their changing constituency of war-victims have involved the use of methods never heretofore employed in religious work in conventional London.

A recent conference was reported of more than 50 "tube evangelists" who compared notes on their experiences and prepared plans for recruiting groups of lay men and women to aid in expanding the work. Some of the prayers which have been used in these "tube services" are eloquent evidence of a quality of religious devotion which is unexpected—almost unprecedented.

But it is not only in shelter under ground that surprising things have happened. The formation of the "Sword of the Spirit" movement on a wide scale has been marked by the notable coming together of Anglicans, Roman Catholics, and Protestants. The beginnings of this process seem to have been mainly associated with attempts to formulate carefully the objectives of British Christians in the war and their hopes for the world order that is to be after it is over.

Program for Peace

Meetings, small and large, all over the Nation engaged in this process of study and discussion with notable outcome. The ten-point program for peace—five points set forth by the Pope and five added by the leaders of British Christianity—has had wide attention. The churchmen have urged Government to take it into account in announcing any further declarations of war aims; and in addition it has been sent formally to the churches of the world by the Archbishop of York as Chairman of the World Council of Churches.

But the "Sword of the Spirit" movement is different from this movement for the uniting of Christian opinion on war aims. It has a wide appeal to all kinds of Christians for a genuine self-dedication to the fundamental objectives of the mighty struggle now in process as viewed by those who clearly see more in it than a clash of empire or a contest of differing economic interests.

Similarly symptomatic of the mood of the Nation is the fact that students are showing a good deal more interest than heretofore in matters of religion. At Oxford University Union, for example, where in the past all discussion of religion has been forbidden, as a result of a Nation-wide mission to students the forum of the union has been thrown open to debate on the proposition that "a return to God through organized religion is essential for the establishment of a new world order."

Joint Procession Held

Co-operation and unity within non-Roman Christian circles has advanced rapidly as was shown, for example, in the demonstration of unity last Good Friday in London. The churches joined in procession through the streets, assembling in one instance in an Anglican Church led by the ministers of all the churches in their robes, accompanied by mixed choirs, crucifixes, and the Salvation Army band.

In that same instance an ecumenical service was held in a Methodist Church, conducted by Congregationalists, Baptists, and Quakers, the sermon being preached by an Anglican. The vicar of the Anglican Church commended the meeting as a way to face co-operatively the deepest needs of the community. The public response is reported as having been enthusiastic.

The mood of the Nation's Christians is revealed not only in these ways but through the kind of basic social rethinking which found most dramatic expression in the now famous Malvern Conference. At this conference the Industrial Christian Fellowship, under the chairmanship of the Archbishop of York, dealt fearlessly with the life of the Church and the order of society, analyzing the diseased elements of civilization, the place of the Church in dealing with economics, the role of Christians in public service, property rights, production for use rather than for profit alone, public ownership, the monetary system, industrial management, and the place of religion in public education. No one can read the clear recommendations of Malvern without realizing that something rather basic is taking place in the thinking of Anglican Christianity.

Freedom to Criticize

Another deeper trend is revealed in the thought of prominent churchmen about the waging of the war. Just as the churches won their argument with the Government for the considerate treatment of conscientious objectors, with notable results throughout the land, so they have maintained freedom to criticize and have freely used the rights accorded by the Government in this regard.

Protesting against a demand in some quarters for methods against Germany similar to those practiced by the Germans against England in the wanton wholesale destruction of residential areas far from military objectives, one British church paper states: "If the measures adopted go beyond the strictest military necessity and inflict wanton and needless suffering, and still more if public opinion demands retaliation for retaliation's sake, human nature will have taken the fatal downward turn. We shall ourselves have become barbarians and it will make little difference to civilization who wins the war."

During the war, the use of the radio in religious interests has continued. Remarkable progress has been made in keeping the spirit of universality in worship. Germans have been chosen to lead in services in German as a part of a widespread effort to distinguish between hostility to Naziism and hatred of everything German. The addresses which have been given from time to time by distinguished leaders of the churches are impressive in their avoidance of bitterness and nationalism.

American Churchmen Welcomed

To those few American churchmen who have gone to England as representatives of united Christianity from this side of the Atlantic the British have given a warm and sincere welcome. Everywhere, these visiting preachers have addressed eager groups of listeners coming from all the various denominations.

A very recent ambassador of the Federal Council of Churches and the World Council of Churches, the Rev. Dr. John S. Bonnell, pastor of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, before leaving London, joined in a great service in Westminster Abbey.

He said of that service: "Under the broken beams there gathered . . . ministers and priests and their flocks from more than a score of freedom-loving nations, testifying to their own heritage of faith. There the music from the old Geneva Psalter swelled heavenward—'All people that on earth do dwell'—through the shattered roof to the open sky."

Dr. Bonnell's concluding words may well sum up the story of British Christianity today: "In the midst of the fiery ordeal through which they are passing, they are maintaining an unfaltering faith in an unfailing God."

No Third Trial Planned For Retired Judge Davis

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Attorney General Anthony J. Biddle announced that the Government would not ask for a third trial for J. Warren Davis, retired Judge of the Third Court of Appeals, of Philadelphia.

Mr. Biddle said that "in view of the fact that two previous trials have resulted in disagreement by the jury, the indictment will be nol-prossed."

Mr. Davis was tried on a charge of defrauding the Government.

Left-Handed Checkbooks

MEMPHIS, Tenn. (AP)—A Memphis bank has introduced left-handed checkbooks to its "southpaw" patrons. The stub is on the right side of the check, so the harried lefthander won't have to cross hands in order to hold other stubs out of the way while he fills in one.

Officials said two or three other banks in the United States use the lefthanded books.

California Realty Men Say Outlook Is Good

By Rodney L. Brink
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 10—The nation of tomorrow, as seen from the close-up vantage points of California real estate men, is a vision fair. Experts in many phases of home-building and real estate operation for several days have been telling their fellows of this future pattern, as they see it unfolding, and it is very good.

There are hurdles and hazards and uncertainties to be met and overcome, but there is no thought among the several hundred members of the California Real Estate Association, in convention here that hints the slightest doubt of anything but attainment of an ultimate, glowing achievement.

Control Not Destructive

The nation of tomorrow, as envisioned by these, its practical prophets, is not quite as glamorous or as grandiose as the world of tomorrow projected so dramatically and artistically at the New York World's Fair in 1939-1940. But it is a golden pitcure, one of widespread well-being, good housing, good schools, good neighborhoods, no "dead ends" and backwaters in which human nature so easily curdles and corrupts.

Even the fact of temporary governmental control and restraints—and these real estate men are sturdily against anything like permanent "socialization" of property — does not cloud their vision nor impair their enthusiasm.

They took in their stride announcement from Washington that the Supply Priorities and Allocations Board had issued a sweeping policy decree forbidding the start of any public or private contruction which would use critical defense materials.

Herbert U. Nelson, Executive vice-president of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, and a consultant to the Federal Housing Administrator, read the announcement of the decree to the gathering. He then reiterated a previously expressed opinion that the end of this year will see a let-up in the priority restrictions which seem so hampering now in the field of nondefense housing construction.

Role in Future

"But even if we can't build houses for a while," one speaker vigorously declared in an information discussion in which many in the audience took part, "we'll refurnish and modernize and sell the older houses. There are plenty of them around even now, and most of us, as brokers, have not been handling many new houses anyway."

He was roundly applauded by a well-filled convention hall.

Donald T. Pomeroy of Syracuse, N. Y., Chairman of the Brokers Division of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, emphasized strongly the "nation of tomorrow" aspect and the part real estate men must take.

"People have been taught to think in astronomical figures," he said. "They are bound to conclude that if we can spend $50,000,000,000 for destruction we can also spend $50,000,000,000 for construction, and we are going to get their mandate to spend it.

"Mass building is here as an idea, and unless we real estate people comprehend the scope of things to come and start now to organize our communities and prepare them for the reception of this idea, we are going to lose our leadership."

Real estate agents in town areas are working for betterments that will hold present populations within the urban zones, while neighborhood and suburban real estate dealers are working to build outlying communities that will attract ever more and more population from the cities. Views of both activities have been presented to the convention. While there seems in one way to be a serious conflict of interest, both activities are building toward better living.

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Canada Its Own Largest Landlord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 10—The Government of Canada is becoming the Nation's largest landlord. Forced to provide housing for defense workers, the Government is constructing nearly 5,000 homes from coast to coast which would be equivalent, in terms of relative population, to the construction of 60,000 homes in the United States.

Wartime Housing, Ltd., is doing the job for the Government. It is a Government company headed by dollar-a-year men who understand building and real estate. Nothing like their present program has ever been undertaken in Canada before, but they faced an emergency quite unprecedented.

As the Government built huge new war industries in small towns or in the wilderness—depending on transportation, raw materials and water power—it suddenly realized that it had not provided in many cases for the human factor. Where were the workers to live when the factories were complete? In some small towns the population began to double or increase three or four times as the factories were opened, and even some large cities became unbearably crowded. Wartime Housing, Ltd., was formed to meet something like a crisis in the munitions industries.

Today Wartime Housing has 40 major construction projects under way in 27 different cities and towns. When complete this program will include 4,422 bungalows, 34 staff houses, and four commissaries (to feed single men where no public eating places are available). As the war program of the Nation grows, far more housing will be needed. Wartime Housing is ready to provide it.

In Halifax, for example, the concentration of shipping in the Battle of the Atlantic caused such an influx of population that Wartime Housing has built 900 bungalows there and 13 staff houses with two commissary buildings. Still Halifax is overcrowded. In Quebec City 200 houses have been or are being built, in Hull 100, in Kingston 200, in Frankford, Ont., 100, in the industrial city of Hamilton 200, in St. Catherines 175, in Welland 150, in Fort Erie 234, in Windsor 500, in Prince Rupert, B. C., 125, in North Vancouver 200.

In the larger cities this program makes no great stir. But in the smaller towns the sudden construction of 100 new houses is a kind of civic revolution, bringing the largest boom in the town's history. Wartime Housing is careful to point out that the boom may not outlast the war.

The Government is not going permanently into the housing business. It is building houses only where private capital cannot provide them, and it prefers private capital to do the job, if possible. In many places private investors have built houses on a large scale, but they are not eager, naturally, to sink money in places where a war industry may close after the war. It is there that the Government must provide houses, with the clear intention of tearing them down after the war if the local industry is closed. "When the emergency has subsided the housing will be liquidated," says Wartime Housing.

This does not mean, however, that all the houses will be destroyed or lost. Wartime Housing is making most of its buildings in pre-fabricated units which can be taken apart and set up elsewhere. After the war Canada undoubtedly will experience another large movement of population from one part of the country to the other, just as people are moving now into the centers of munition manufacturing. In the postwar movement the houses built now may be of great value and part of their cost at least will be salvaged.

Two general types of houses have been developed—a one-story bungalow, 24 by 28 feet, with living-room, kitchen, two bedrooms and bath; and a two-story house for larger families with four bedrooms. The staff house units accommodate about 90 men. All these houses are cheap but sanitary and well insulated against the Canadian winter. A great part of the Canadian population does not normally live in houses better than those now being constructed wholesale by the Government.

None of the houses is sold to the occupant. The Government rents them at rates as low as possible, depending on local conditions and costs, and makes sure that they are used by people who need them in the course of wartime manufacturing.

At first there was some difficulty between the Government and local municipalities, which asked that taxes be paid on the new homes. The national Government is exempt from municipal taxes, but, as a compromise, is paying the municipalities for all municipal services rendered to its housing areas.

Before the whole housing program is complete Canada will probably have invested $50,000,000 in it and built between 10,000 and 20,000 units, including small cottages and large buildings for single men.

Canada Gets 10 P. C. Gas Cut And Hears It May Be More

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., Oct. 10 (CP)—G. R. Cottrelle, Canada's Oil Controller, warns that "we must go on and prepare for a more serious situation than we have yet had to meet," when he addressed the convention of the Canadian Good Roads Association here yesterday.

To carry on the war it is necessary to make a 10 per cent cut in gasoline consumption throughout the Dominion—or about 100,000,000 gallons, taken out of non-essential consumption, he said.

"Whether a 10 per cent cut is sufficient to meet the situation is a very serious question," he continued. "We do not know what the sinkings will be next month. We do not know the full result of the outcome in Russia. . . . We know that the Russians have depended on the oil from the Caucasus for their supplies and if this oil field passed into the control of the Hun, whether it were destroyed in advance or not, Russia, in order to remain a helpful war factor would have to get aviation oil and gasoline from the United States."

But wherever it came from, Mr. Cottrelle said, it "must come from the same sources of supply on which Britain depends and it must be transported by tanker."

Need for More Tankers

Canada needs the capacity of 7 1-5 lake tankers and three more ocean tankers "than we command at the present time" to take care of its oil transportation needs, Mr. Cottrelle said, adding that the three ocean tankers "do not include those we have also asked for to bring in cargoes of alkylate for aviation gasoline."

"We have exhausted every facility of which we know in the effort to determine to what extent it is safe or possible for us to depend upon the United States for a supply of aviation gasoline We have come to the conclusion that we must not put ourselves in that position—we must take the aviation gasoline out of the crude which we bring in," he emphasized.

"Those who say that we should close down our refineries and should buy refined gasoline, if they know what they are saying, are advising us in this country to stop our commonwealth air training plan."

Follows U. S. Plan

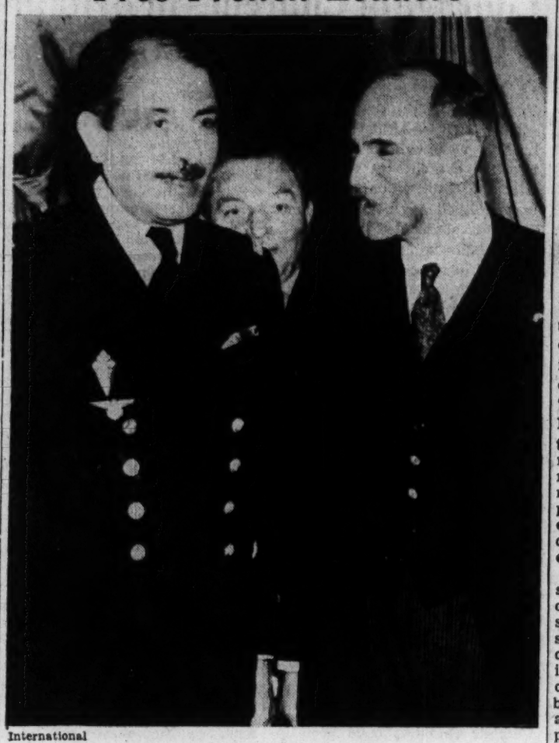
Mr. Cottrelle reviewed the steps taken to cut down gasoline consumption in order to provide more fuel for the Army, Navy and Air Force. The cut in deliveries to retail outlets announced recently "was something that was formulated by United States authorities and worked out with them. Whether it can be made to work or not I am not prepared to say. We are giving it a fair trial."

Speaking of comment among the Canadian people about the price increases in gasoline, he said:

"The public has been led to believe that those in the oil industry in Canada have become rich at the expense of the public. Whether the laws and customs of this country have permitted anyone to flourish at the expense of others is no affair of mine. I do not know what dividends they have been paying. I never owned a share of stock in any one of them, and I never received a cent from any one of them, one way or the other.

"I know this, however, that my policy of getting oil into Canada has cost these companies money, and I do know what effect it has had on their balance sheets and profits and loss accounts. . . . Any increase they have had does not yet make repair for the excess costs they have been put to under my policy of getting everything we can in the way of petroleum products into this country."

Free French Leaders



International

Two Members of New Cabinet

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, head of the Free French Government at London, recently announced the names of eight members chosen for the new National Committee. The members designated as "National Commissioners" share in the responsibility for administration and policy. The picture shows the Commissioner for the Navy, Vice-Admiral Emile Henri Muselier (left) and the Commissioner of Justice and Education, Rene Cassin.

U. S.-British Leadership Seen For Post-War Reconstruction

MONTREAL, Oct. 10 (CP)—A post-war partnership in which the British Empire and the United States would lead in the reconstruction of a better world has been envisioned by A. Beverley Baxter, Toronto-born member of the British House of Commons.

To insure that both parties would share equally in the duties and responsibilities of this democratic "trusteeship," however, it is imperative for the United States to join with Britain "as a full belligerent ally" before the end of the war, Mr. Baxter said in an address here Oct. 8.

"If we are not able to establish that trusteeship, then we will have to hand over the sceptre of power to another nation for 1,000 years," he said.

Then he warned that the Germans were a people who would not hesitate to "send 5,000,000 young Britons to slavery in German factories and replace them with 5,000,000 young Germans who would repopulate England and create a new race without honor or pity."

Applause interrupted Mr. Baxter after he described Prime Minister Churchill as "just about the toughest man we have in Britain" and an "Anglo-American product" combining the toughest of his English father with the refinement of his American mother.

The war is not Britain's alone and has nothing to do with territorial boundaries, he said. It is a war "for the preservation of the dream" that faded with the League of Nations and that must be revived again some day.

More Americans Than Ever See Their Own Country First

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—Americans are today seeing America first—more of them than ever before.

Breaking all previous records by more than 4,000,000 persons, final figures for the 1941 travel year, just closed, show that 21,050,426 people visited the national parks, monuments, parkways, national recreation areas and points of military and historical interest under the jurisdiction of the National Parks Service.

This report, submitted to Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, by Director Newton B. Drury, shows an increase of 4,308,571 persons, or 26 per cent, over 1940. This is the eighth consecutive annual increase in park use by citizens, and the new 21,000,000 figure compares with the 3,500,000 visitors to the national parks in 1933.

The figures indicate that 16 per cent of the people in the United States made some use of their park areas during the past year, and that the National Park Service was host to more people than the combined populations of the States of Maine, New York and California.

Uniforms Are Passes

Included in the total were approximately 150,000 men in uniform who were admitted free to all national parks under the policy that those who are engaged in preparation for defense of the Nation should have free access to the most highly scenic and historically important shrines in America.

Part of the total increase in travel was due to the inclusion of several areas which have not reported previously, principally Mount Rushmore National Memorial in South Dakota and Santa Rosa Island National Monument in Florida. The Blue Ridge National Parkway also has now been completed to a point that travel can be counted and included this year for the first time. There are 15 of these areas making their first reports and they show over 2,000,000 visitors.

Travel to the 26 national parks, the central units of the park system, totaled 8,388,909, an increase of 14 per cent or slightly over 1,000,000 people compared with 1940.

Leading in the national parks was Great Smoky Mountains in Tennessee and North Carolina with 1,247,019. Shenandoah, last year's leader, was second with 1,054,479, and Rocky Mountain was third with 685,393. These three parks have been highest for the past four years. Yosemite and Yellowstone National Parks also reported over 500,000 visitors at each.

Other Popular Areas

Other Park Service areas of various classifications reporting a half million or over were Fort McHenry National Monument and Historical Shrine; Colonial National Historical Park; Gettysburg National Military Park; Lincoln Memorial and Washington Monument in the District of Columbia; Boulder Dam National Recreational Area in Nevada and Arizona, and the Blue Ridge National Parkway.

According to National Park Service officials this increase in travel is in line with recent trends indicating an increased appreciation by the American public of their national parks and their value in modern living as an inspirational antidote to the hurry and worry of life at an increased tempo.

Canada Weighs Jobs and War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—Through an amendment to National War Services regulations a further step has been taken toward obtaining an effective balance between the man power used in industry and that supplied to the fighting forces.

Since the introduction of compulsory military training for home defense, Regional Boards have heard and decided on applications for postponement of training from those who were in war industry and who claimed they were "key men."

The new amendment to the departmental regulations gives broader and at the same time more specific powers to the Boards. In judging any particular case the Board must decide whether the man "is doing work essential to the national economy."

It is the duty of the Minister of the Department to rule whether a "border-line" industry is one that is "essential to the successful prosecution of the war or in the national interest." The regulation says: "When considering an application for postponement order by a man engaged in farming, fishing, lumbering, trapping, mining, placer mining, gold prospecting, sea-faring, railroad transportation, public utility, or engaged in an occupation which the Minister has declared to be a seasonal occupation or one essential to the successful prosecution of the war, the Board shall take into account the supply of labor available and the importance of the particular applicant's occupation to the national economy."

In this way the Minister and his Boards become the referees to decide whether a man cannot be spared from industry. They thus become an important cog in the wheel of distributing man power into its most effective channels. There are no exemptions from compulsory military training, but the Boards have the power of postponement for six months, and may grant one or more extensions, with the distinct proviso that a postponement order may be canceled at any time "for military reason or for cause." There is no compulsory enlistment except for home defense, but the training camps are a fertile source of recruits for the overseas forces.

Education Held Bastion Of Freedom

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 10—Education, while needing many improvements, is American democracy's bastion of defense, according to Dr. Arvie Eldred of Albany, Executive Secretary of the State Teachers' Association.

"It has taken more than a century to build the foundations of the American democracy—the educational system," Dr. Eldred said in an address before the State Parent-Teacher Congress here Oct. 8. "The way has been hard and long. Liberty and freedom won over tyranny and despotism. In spite of reverses, the material and moral resources of democracy are enormous. Despotism in military preparedness may appear to be more efficient so far as superstructure is concerned. Their foundations, however, are weak.

"Democracy in America will stand just as long as we preserve our foundations. The edcational system in America must be preserved and perfected. Democracy can and will triumph. The peoples in Europe who have tasted freedom will not remain in a state of bondage. The way to freedom again, however, may be long. The peoples in Europe now recognize that the tide of despotism was due both to the totalitarian methods and to their failure to practice and maintain democratic ideals.

"Unless we in America learn the lesson that history teaches us about the developments in Europe, the same fate that overcame the democracies of Europe may overcome us. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Dr. Eldred said the Government should spend more money to train teachers if educational security and democracy are to be preserved, adding that the Empire State had been "niggardly" in its support of teacher-training institutions.

Other speakers were Dr. Claude L. Kulp, Superintendent of Ithaca Public Schools; Mrs. Francis H. Blake, Past State President of the New York State School Boards Association; Mrs. Amy Bull Crist, District Superintendent in Orange County; Mrs. Robert Rowe, Editor of New York Parent-Teacher, and Miss Emily A. Tarbell, teacher of English, Vocational High School, Syracuse.

Former St. Louis Editor Joins New Chicago Paper

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Silliman Evans, publisher of a morning newspaper to be established here by Marshall Field III, has announced that Frank W. Taylor, former Managing Editor of the St. Louis Star-Times, has been named his assistant.

Mr. Taylor resigned last May 17 after 25 years with the St. Louis Star-Times, and has been living at his summer home near Green Bay, Wis.

Agar Urges That U. S. Force Nazis Into War by Overt Act

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Augustus F. Lindbergh, half cousin of the flier, and Herbert Agar, Editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal, were applauded yesterday by the "Continental Congress for Freedom" when the first advocated repeal of the Neutrality Act and the latter, "war—preferably tomorrow."

Sitting directly in front of the speakers was Mrs. Dwight Morrow, mother-in-law of Charles A. Lindbergh. Like Augustus Lindbergh, she disagrees with the flier's views on foreign policy.

She is a delegate from New Jersey to the two-day "Continental Congress," which is sponsored by the Fight for Freedom Committee and is attended by delegates from the 48 States.

Mr. Agar would get into the war by rousing an aggressive attitude on the part of the people that would uphold a decisive action by the Administration. Such a decisive action, he said, would be to send the American Merchant fleet, convoyed by the American Navy, "straight into British harbors." Hitler would have to fight back, he said.

That would be the same decisive act as Lincoln took in sending boats to Fort Sumter, he added. If Lincoln had stopped to ask Congress if it wanted civil war, he wouldn't have got ten votes, Mr. Agar explained, just as today if the Administration asked Congress to go to war, it would be turned down.

Mr. Agar expressed hope that the "Continental Congress" would pass resolutions that would force the war issue. He was named Chairman of the Resolutions Committee on which are serving Mrs. Morrow, Mrs. Melvyn Douglas, actress; President James B. Conant of Harvard University, and others.

Augustus Lindbergh, Birmingham, Ala., attorney, told the gathering, "I find that all the people who think, think like you do. But there are a lot of people who don't think."

He said "There is a group going about the country fighting Hitler's battle" and he described the retention of the Neutrality Law is in Germany's interest.

The "Continental Congress" was opened by the Right Rev. Henry W. Hobson, Cincinnati Episcopal Bishop of Southern Ohio, who said "the moment has come when we must fight for our freedom or lose it."

Another voice calling for repeal of the Neutrality Act was that of John Green, President of C. I. O.'s Industrial Union of Marine and Ship Building Workers of America.

Buchmanites and War: Exemptions Hotly Debated

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—The question whether or not 11 leading members of Dr. Frank Buchman's so-called Oxford Group should be exempt from military service on the grounds of being lay evangelists has produced somewhat heated debates in both Houses of Parliament.

The whole problem of preserving the delicate balance between complete freedom of religion and conscience on the one hand and the duties of the individual citizen to the democratic community on the other is involved. The issue arose out of the refusal of Minister of Labor Ernest Bevin to exempt the Buchmanites from military service, thus confirming his original ruling that they occupied no pastoral position in any recognized church.

American Support

The issue has been greatly magnified and broadened by influential American support for the Buchmanite case against the Bevin ruling.

Cables from United States legislators paying tribute to the contribution of Buchmanites in the United States' war effort played a prominent part in the debates.

The cable said among other things: "Our military and industrial leaders have testified to the indispensable part Dr. Buchman and his trained workers are playing in the elimination of friction in industry and in creating an invincible national morale."

Strong Front

The Buchmanites, who draw a good deal of their support from persons high in the social scale, presented a strong front in Parliament. For instance, the Marquis of Salisbury spoke of the sincerity of the group and asked the Government not to treat the Buchmanites differently from other religions in the military service question.

The motion was subsequently withdrawn and no division was taken in Commons.

The Government would obviously have preferred the issue to be judged on technical grounds rather than to raise the whole question of the treatment of religions generally.

The question of the Oxford Group movement has many complications. The founder of the movement is an American. He is accused in some quarters here of voicing pro-Hitler views. His attitude has strongly antagonized many people, although others have come with equal enthusiasm to his support.

Mr. Bevin has been charged with being prejudiced against the movement. If he is, it is probably due not to any religious reasons, but to what he described in Commons yesterday as the "high pressure organization," which he claimed has been built up by Buchmanite supporters and aimed at influencing him.

Position Unenviable

He is also in the unenviable position of Administrator of the National Service Act who is always being asked to make exceptions in the Nationwide call to military duty.

One of the chief leaders of the attack on the Buchmanites in Parliament has been Petty Officer A. P. Herbert, the writer for Punch and member for Oxford University. Mr. Herbert was roundly cheered in Commons for challenging the Oxford Group leaders to prove that they're really 100 per cent back of Britain in the war to defeat the Nazis. He questioned whether some Buchmanites were politically above suspicion, although the loyalty of the group was vouched for by various speakers in the debate.

American 'Salvaging' of Youths Bars Socialized Medicine

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10—President Roosevelt announced at his press conference today that the Federal Government's new program to "salvage" the physical and mental health of American youth would not involve socialized medicine or Federal interference with state education.

The President said that he was deeply concerned with the fact that nearly 50 per cent of 2,000,000 selectees were found unfit physically and mentally, and he disclosed that the Army is being authorized to take immediate steps to rehabilitate 200,000 of the 1,000,000 youths who have been rejected for military service.

Under what Mr. Roosevelt described as an emergency salvage program, he explained that the Federal Government will pay the medical costs for treatment by local physicians of approximately 200,000 Selective Service registrants whom the local draft boards have certified as susceptible to rehabilitation for Army service.

Under Board's Jurisdiction

There appears to be no doubt but that this immediate program—related as it is to the Army and Army regulations—will embrace compulsory medical treatment and that draftees whom the Selective Service medical boards believe capable of relatively quick restoration to fitness will be required to obtain medical help of their own choice—though paid by the Government—or will be immediately inducted into the Army where medical treatment will also be compulsory.

Asked by what authority registrants could be compelled to undergo medical or dental treatment to prepare themselves physically for military service, Mr. Roosevelt replied that when a registrant appears before an examining board he is under the jurisdiction of that board and can be directed to undergo such treatment.

Conjecturing that a majority of such persons would be willing and eager to receive free treatment, Mr. Roosevelt said that in cases of recalcitrance the registrant could be inducted into the Army, placed under Army orders and compelled to undergo treatment.

The predominant physical defects cited by Gen. Louis B. Hershey, Director of the Selective Service System, in his report to the White House, were dental and visual and these accounted for 20.9 per cent and 13.7 per cent, respectively, of all the Army's physical rejections. A variety of other diseases were listed as contributing to a condition of poor health among American youth which the President said constituted a serious indictment of the Nation.

In the same report from which Mr. Roosevelt read the statistics to the press conference this morning, General Hershey revealed that approximately 100,000, or 10 per cent, of the rejected selectees were found unqualified because their education did not reach a fourth-grade standard.

Mr. Roosevelt reported that the Army expects to accept virtually all of the 200,000 registrants turned down for health reasons after they undergo treatment by family physicians or dentists at Federal expense.

In response to a question, Mr. Roosevelt emphasized specifically that neither the immediate nor long-range health program which the Government had in view contemplated socialized medicine.

On a long-range basis the President said that he was hopeful of enlisting the co-operation of states, counties, cities and townships to build a stronger race of Americans in days to come.

He said he thought there ought to be periodic check-ups of individual and community health, but he remarked—to put it as the President did—that everybody has the constitutional right to die at an early age if he desires to.

Mr. Roosevelt did not elaborate what he meant by this statement, but it was generally agreed that he was recognizing the right of each citizen in civilian life under the Constitution to choose his own method of healing.

It was also Mr. Roosevelt's judgement that the rejection of 100,000 registrants because of inadequate education was not due in the main to their inability to acquire that education but to lack of enough schools.

He stressed in answer to questions: That education is fundamentally a state and local matter and while he felt that some Federal financial aid might be needed to assist the poorest communities o fthe country in discharging their educational responsibility to the people, he believed that the Federal Government ought not to run the educational system.

834,895 Get WPA Wage Rise

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The wages of 834,895 WPA workers will be increased $5.20 a month, effective Nov. 1, because of the increased cost of living.

Orders for the increase were issued yesterday by Howard O. Hunter, Works Projects Commissioner. It applies only to workers who are employed 130 hours or less and who are now earning less than $90 each month.

Mr. Hunter said he was working on a formula to increase those wages now above $90. He indicated, however, that any boosts in this bracket would be smaller and said no wage would be put above $100.

The increase does not affect 106,000 WPA employees who are working 40 to 48 hours a week on defense projects, for Mr. Hunter explained that their incomes already had been adjusted. Nor does it extend to WPA administrative workers, 45,000 "non-security" wage earners, and 30,000 WPA workers in the territories. The Commissioner said he was studying wages in relation to living conditions in the territories.

The increase boosted the average WPA wage 8.5 per cent. The present nation-wide average for all WPA workers is $60.20 a month. The pay of WPA workers runs from a minimum of $31.20 in the Rural South to a top of $94.90 in populous areas of the East and West. The boost will put the southern minimum at $36.40 which compares with an original minimum of $19 when the program was started in 1935.

Mr. Hunter told at a press conference that the reason for the raise was "the increased cost of food and clothing."

"I might say now," he added, "that we do not intend to reduce the WPA rolls to offset the wage increase." He indicated that the rolls might be even heavier this winter, if priorities unemployment becomes widespread.

Tank Production Threatened

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—War Department officials said today that the bulk of the Army's tank production was threatened with immediate stoppage by a large jurisdictional dispute involving the Spicer Manufacturing Company at Toledo, Ohio, and its subsidiary, the Hillsdale (Mich.) Steel Products Company.

A. F. of L. and C. I. O. unions are involved in the controversy.

The Spicer Company makes about 70 per cent of the transmissions for all the Army's tanks and also for most of the half-tractor and "jeep" combat vehicles.

The Toledo concern reported that unless there was a settlement it would have to halt work tonight on transmissions for the military vehicles and that materials were on hand for about a week's further manufacture of parts for the tanks.

The Spicer Company employs about 2,200 workers.

The Toledo plant was said to be involved in the dispute only indirectly. It has a contract with the C. I. O. Automobile Workers Union.

The Hillsdale Company, however, has a contract with the rival A. F. of L. Automobile Workers Union, which recently won a Labor Relations Board election there.

Despite the A. F. of L. victory, the dispute between the rival unions continued at Hillsdale, and rioting this week resulted in temporary closing of the plant at the request of local officials.

The Toledo plant was involved yesterday when, officials said, the C. I. O. put into effect a secondary boycott at the Spicer plant, serving notice that workers there should not handle any of the parts of the Hillsdale plant. Several freight cars of parts from Hillsdale were said to be unloading at Toledo today.

Hillsdale at 'Normal'

HILLSDALE, Mich., Oct. 10 (AP)—L. W. Thomas, plant manager of the Hillsdale Steel Products Company, which the War Department today said was causing some worry because a union dispute might halt production of army tanks, said today the company was operating about "normal."

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Allies Support World Labor Parley

By E. Berg Holt
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 10—An imposing team of internationally known labor representatives is expected to accompany Mr. Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, to the United States for the International Labor Conference which is meeting at Columbia University in New York on Oct. 27.

Every Allied Government established in London is understood to be sending a Cabinet Minister, with the possible exception of Yugoslavia, whose Cabinet has not yet all arrived in this country.

Among the names already announced are Dr. J. Van Tempel, Netherlands Minister of Social Affairs; Jan Stanczyk, Polish Minister of Labor and Social Welfare; Aristide Dimitratos, Greek Minister of Labor; Pierre Krier, Luxemburg Minister of Labor, and O. Hindahl, Norwegian Minister of Public Works.

For the Czechs are Jan Masaryk and Jaromir Necas, respectively Foreign Minister and Minister of State.

The Minister to Britain, Ivan Soublotitch, is named for Yugoslavia.

Names for Belgium are not yet officially announced, but it is hoped that Ex-Premier Dr. Paul van Zeeland perhaps Ex-Premier Paul Henri Spaak too will go in addition to those attending from non-European coun- tries.

Outside of Annual Series

It is emphasized here that the New York conference is not one of the normal series of annual I. L. O. conferences at which conventions and "recommendations" are presented and which have the duty of electing a new Governing Body.

It is, however, composed the same way. Each country is entitled to send two delegates as well as one delegate each for workers and employers. Each delegate is entitled to be accompanied by two advisers.

The two chief tasks of the conference are to consider, first, the report of the Acting Director of the I. L. O., Edward J. Phelan; second, a report prepared by the office before the war—and since brought up to date—on "methods of collaboration between public authorities and employers and works organizations."

The Director's report is understood to be chiefly concerned with social services and the extent to which they have been affected by the war.

Though details of what has happened in the occupied countries of Europe are not fully known, it is clear that most of the social services which existed before the Nazi invasion have been completely uprooted, and in a majority of cases destroyed.

Britain on the other hand has managed not only to maintain its social services but even to extend them in some directions, of which one is the provision for free milk for children and nursing mothers.

Examples of Collaboration

Report on collaboration was to have been discussed at the annual conference in June, 1940, but military developments made this impossible. The war, however, has brought many new examples of collaboration, and these have been incorporated in the original document.

Before the conference, in what it is expected some 30 countries, including possibly the Soviet Union, will participate, there is to be a meeting of the Governing Body of the I L. O.

This will be the ninetieth session of that body, the previous one having been held at Geneva in February, 1940.

In the meantime, the staff of the office has been drastically cut and key services have been transferred to Canada, where they are now hospitably housed by McGill University. The removal was arranged under the auspices of the then Director, John G. Winant, who resigned in February on his appointment as United States Ambassador to Britain.

The Governing Body today includes only seven instead of eight permanent members—the United States, Belgium, Britain, Canada, France, India, and the Netherlands—owing to the fact that Japan has withdrawn from the organization and the vacancy has not yet been filled.

Six of the remaining seven are certainly attending the conference. The position of the seventh, France, is obscure.

Workers and Employers

In addition to the permanent seats occupied by the governments of states of chief industrial importance there are eight elected members of the Governing Body. One of these is also vacant at present. The remaining seven are Brazil, Chile, China, Mexico, Norway, Poland, and Yugoslavia.

The remainder of the Governing Body consists of eight representatives of employers and eight of workers. These 16, though of different nationalities, do not represent their respective countries, but are elected by employers and workers groups at the conference.

As far as is known here not only representatives in these categories from the allied countries whose Governments are established in London will attend the conference, but also from Argentina, Australia, China, India, New Zealand and South Africa, and, of course, the United States.

Southeastern Asia Is United, Grady Says, in Anti Tokyo Bloc

MANILA, Oct. 10 (AP)—Henry F. Grady, President Roosevelt's special economic representative, said today he had received assurances during a comprehensive tour of Southeastern Asia that the Axis would be shut off completely from the world's largest storehouse of war materials.

He told a press conference that officials of the Philippines, China, Malaya, the Netherlands East Indies, India, Burma and Ceylon had pledged their efforts for increased production and expedited deliveries to the United States and Britain of several strategic materials.

Mr. Grady also reported:

1. The United States probably will increase supplies of industrial machinery and war equipment to Southeastern Asia while guaranteeing the absorption of any increase in production that may result.

2. China within a few weeks will have an "effective" air force composed entirely of American planes, mainly to defend the Burma Road.

[Washington sources have indicated that the development of effective Burma Road air defense is dependent not only on Western planes but on Western pilots. It was found that the technical problems of operating modern fighters made it difficult adequately to train Chinese crews. Reports from Shanghai had indicated that the building of a Chinese air force was progressing only very slowly.]

3. Throughout Southeastern Asia, excluding Thailand, there is no indication of appeasement toward Japan.

4. Japan will be unable to put the Burma Road out of commission without a land invasion, which is improbable.

Mr. Grady, who arrived by clipper plane from Hong Kong, said the United States and Southeastern Asia were establishing a vast economic pool which the Axis could penetrate only through military force.

This also means the collapse of any peaceful prospect of Japan's "co-prosperity" sphere, he added, as well as Anglo-American victory in the year-old economic war with Tokyo in southeast Asia.

Mr. Grady said Japan was obtaining at present an unimportant amount of rubber and tin from Thailand, but that Thai officials were stiffening their attitude toward Nippon.

He said he was amazed at the extent of military preparations in the area he covered, and intimated the United States was increasing the diversion of war equipment to China and the Dutch East Indies in order to assist in building up a parallel economic military front.

Problems to bet met in the establishment of an economic pool are chiefly those of transportation, Mr. Grady said, adding that the United States Maritime Commission was dealing with these effectively.

Mr. Grady expected to leave for the United States Sunday, arriving in Washington between Oct. 18 and 20. He will report immediately to President Roosevelt.

Defense Action in the States A Picture of National Unity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The extent to which the 48 States have adjusted their own governmental machinery to fit into the national defense effort is shown in a survey of legislation enacted this year. It reveals a significant and encouraging picture of national unity and singleness of purpose.

For one thing each State has, of course, lost its National Guard, or State Militia units, to the United States Army. To fill this gap they have had to organize new units from among men not liable to regular military service. State and Federal officials, seeing the need for uniformity in this situation, got together in Washington back in August last year, and worked out a model State Guard Act and other model State defense laws.

This year, of the 43 State legislatures meeting, 27 of them adopted the model Guard act. Though all but four of the other States, reports the Council of State Governments, have State Guard organizations, they were not established by legislation.

By 21 Legislatures

Then supplementing action on these State Guard units was a model "fresh" pursuit act. This provides for use of these State Guard units outside the home State under certain conditions. This act was adopted or incorporated into existing laws by 21 of the State Legislatures.

Then there was the model act for control of explosives, adopted by 13 States.

A model sabotage prevention act was enacted by 16 States.

Three adopted a model bill for protection of interstate public property, allowing States with public property in other States to arrange for its protection by the State in which the land is located.

In addition to action on the model laws, 25 States passed more or less uniform legislation to establish State defense councils by statute. Such defense councils were set up by statute in two other States last year, while similar units have been set up in the remaining States by order of the Governors.

To Other States

This program of legislative coordination for the defense emergency carries over also into the fields of labor and industrial relations. New laws concerning labor disputes and their mediation were adopted by 15 States this year, 10 of them involving proposals prohibiting labor discrimination by defense industries because of race, color, or creed.

The Council, in making this survey, points out that similar legislation already has been enacted previously in other States.

Some examples of the 1941 enactments are:

Rhode Island set up a State labor relations board to assure equality of bargaining power between employer and employee, and to encourage collective bargaining as a means of diminishing industrial disputes.

Maine, New Jersey and North Carolina took similar action by establishing or expanding mediation and conciliation boards or services.

Georgia prohibited strikes except after 30 days' written notice.

Illinois passed a law requiring employers advertising for employees during a strike or lockout to state the situation in the advertisement.

Minnesota adopted a proposal giving labor injunctions precedence of hearing in courts.

California made secondary boycotts and "hot cargo" walkouts unlawful, but operation of the law was suspended by a petition calling for a referendum. The proposal will be submitted to the voters at the Nov. 4 elections.

Other legislation on industrial relations was adopted by New York, Colorado, Maryland, Wisconsin, Texas, Michigan and Massachusetts.

The 1941 anti-discrimination laws include those of New York, Illinois and Pennsylvania to prevent discrimination against labor by industries in defense work because of race, color or creed; and the laws adopted by Kansas and Nebraska to prevent such discrimination by labor organizations. Michigan, also, urged manufacturerers to hire workers without discrimination.

Massachusetts and Minnesota passed legislation against labor discrimination on public works projects.

California amended its Civil Service Act to prevent discrimination.

Rhode Island set up a committee to study employment problems of the Negro.

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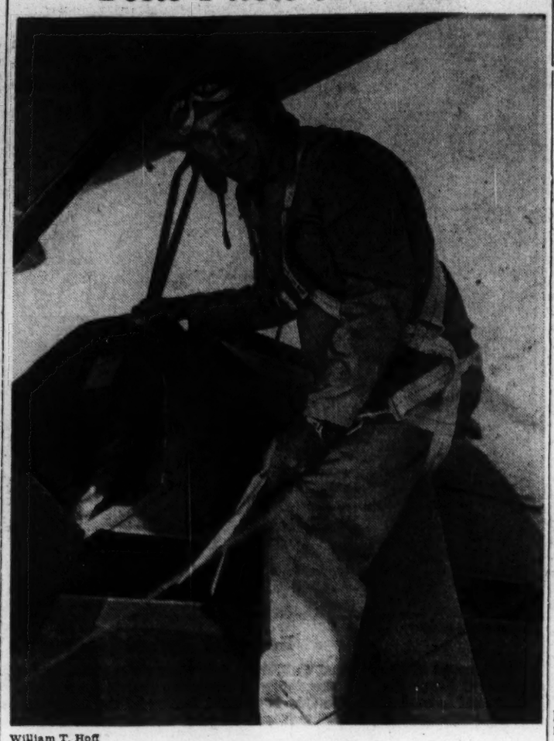

William T. Hoff

Anthony 'Speed' Hanzlik

Mr. Hanzlik, a pilot at the Flushing Airport in New York, has a new job now. He decides whether American pilots volunteering for service with the British armed forces have enough experience and ability to handle the high speed warplanes of the Royal Air Force. Every candidate gets a 30-minute test with Mr. Hanzlik in a Stearman biplane. That's time enough for him to decide if the pilot has the making of a war flier.

Archangel to Astrakhan Line Possible Strategy of Nazis

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—London sources said the Germans seemed to be trying to establish an ultimate line from Archangel to Astrakhan, putting the richest and most productive part of Russia in their hands and blocking supplies from Great Britain by way of the Persian Gulf and Iran, thus leaving Vladivostok as the only route for outside help.

But Russian sources contend their eastern armies have their own industries and own supply establishments which support the big Red Armies behind the Urals—provided tools and raw supplies keep coming.

One source said: "Moscow has not fallen and there still is plenty of chance that the Germans will be checked there, but even if the worst happens, the Russians are prepared to fight on from behind the Urals to the East Caucasus Mouutains on the south, as long as they have arms. The Caucasus Mountains guard the oil fields and it is in the Caucasus where the British could join the Red forces."

One of the gravest immediate dangers of the German push in the center, however, was said to be that the supply arteries to Moscow from Iran, via Tiflis, may be cut.

Russian abandonment of Orel cuts one important north-south rail line and hampers movements of men and material to meet the undulating pressure of the German offensive, the British pointed out.

To some neutral observers the prospect of German occupation of Archangel-Astrakhan line offered a dark picture.

They said it would offset the British blockade by giving the Germans lands as potentially rich as the United States and insisted that much of the German Army would be released to war against Britain.

One commented: "At best it would mean that Britain's chance of invading Europe and dealing a quick knockout to Hitler would be lost. If Britain is unable to invade now, with all but 26 German divisions tied up in the East, how could it do it against 200 divisions?"

On the other hand, a British source, discussing Britain's outlook in the event of complete Russian collapse, said: "We still would be far stronger and far better off than after the collapse of France and Dunkirk.

U. S. Help in Time for Russia Forecast by Defense Aid Chief

CAIRO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Gen. James H. Burn, United States defense aid chief, said yesterday upon arrival from Moscow that America would be able to get effective aid to Russia in time.

The Russian resistance, he added, was determined and morale was high.

"While no one can predict the fortunes of war," he said, "I feel certain the Russians will be fighting a long time from now.

"They have a good military machine, a good labor setup behind that, and a good state organization, and those are the three most important things in war."

He could not say when the first American war material would reach Russia but asserted that he felt there was no danger in Russia's defeat before it arrived.

"It will take a considerable time to get most supplies to Russia as the sea route is long," he went on. "But planes may be flown there and some may be there much before other supplies."

The General, who will go into the innumerable problems connected with American aid to the British Middle Eastern forces, conferred in Moscow with Stalin and other leaders.

Aid Sent to Iran

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP) — W. Averell Harriman, chief of the American delegation for aid to Russia, said at a press conference today that United States aid was being given to strengthen the Iranian Railway to carry American-British supplies to the Red Army.

The railway runs from the head of the Persian Gulf through Iran to Bandar Shah on the Caspian Sea.

"We are not giving lip service to an ideal," said Mr. Harriman. "We Americans are giving practical service to Russia."

Mr. Harriman asserted that "my judgment is that the Soviet leaders will lead their people to fight to the last."

The British and United States Missions to Russia, headed by Lord Beaverbrook and Mr. Harriman, arrived in London today from Moscow and received the greetings of a large crowd of government and diplomatic officials. Lord Beaverbrook later was received in audience by King George.

Mr. Harriman called the success of the conference with the Russians "a great achievement on the part of Lord Beaverbrook."

Mr. Harriman declared "there can be no doubt that the German invasion has resulted in a tremendous consolidation of the spirit of nationalism which is finding its expression in the valiant and gallant resistance of the Russian troops."

He added that he also had been impressed by Russian ability to employ machines in warfare.

Declining to discuss the question of religion, Mr. Harriman said that after the war "we will find Russia much more interested in nationalism than internationalism" and "a nationalist Russia is a Russia we can well become intimate with."

The American said that he and Lord Beaverbrook went to the Kremlin alone where they were received by Joseph Stalin, Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff, and Maxim Litvinoff, who acted as interpreter.

The Russians, Americans, and Britons held conferences Sunday, Monday, and Tuesday nights last week, he said, and "we got through a lot in those three nights."

Admiral William Harrison Standley of the United States mission said he believed that if the Germans took Moscow the Russians were fully prepared to move their lines back and continue the fight.

"The Germans may have temporary successes," he said, "but I don't think they will discourage the Russians. The morale of the Russian people surprised me. They are standing up to the strain much better than I expected."

Tear Gas 'Attack' Alarms Londoners

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Homegoing workers were stamped last night by a test tear gas "attack" during the rush hour in London's Strand.

Traffic stopped and hundreds of persons, mostly women and girls, caught without gas masks, fled up side streets and alleyways to shelter in shops.

Thirty canisters of the gas were released in about an hour in the stiffest test so far in a program to train Londoners to carry and use their gas masks.

Lend-Lease Recipients Plan Reimbursement

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt has informed Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R), of Michigan, that the Netherlands Government has agreed to make full cash reimbursement for Lend-Lease materials and that the British are now studying a repayment system for aid given them.

The President's letter, made public by Senator Vandenberg who had asked the White House for a report on progress of repayment negotiations, said that the basic principles for British aid repayments had been formulated and communicated to London.

'Old Bill'

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—J. Merrigan, who passed on here today, was the original of Bruce Bairnsfather's cartoon character "Old Bill."

At the outbreak of the present war Great Britain signed up Mr. Bairnsfather, and his cartoon character, to speed enlistment and stir the war effort. The artist drew numerous war posters.

Allied Chief at Crete Says Axis Lost 17,000

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—Maj. Gen. B. C. Freyberg, commander of the Allied forces at Crete during the fighting on that Greek island, declared today its capture cost the Germans 17,000 casualties out of an attacking force of 35,000.

He reported officially that the Germans lost 4,000 killed, 2,000 drowned, and 11,000 wounded.

[Britain has acknowledged that it lost 15,000 men killed, wounded, or prisoners and the Germans have set their losses at 5,893.]

More Executions in Paris and Czechoslovakia

By the Associated Press

Friday, Oct. 10.

The 74th victim of Nazi firing squads fell in Paris today as executions throughout the occupied countries continued to mark Germany's mounting difficulty in curbing unrest.

German authorities announced today that the latest Paris execution was a reprisal for attacks against the German occupying forces.

The announcement said Gaston Pinot, of Courmelles, in Aisne Department, was shot today. He was condemned to capital punishment October 7 for illegal possession of firearms.

It was said also that 15 militant Communists had been interned at Amiens on orders of the Prefect of Somme Department. This raised to 45 the number of Communists sent to concentration camps in that Department in the past several days.

German dispatches from Prague said 12 more Czechs were executed today after receiving capital punishment sentences from courts martial at Prague and Brünn. This brought the total of announced recent executions in the Bohemia-Moravia Protectorate to 152.

Ten, including five Jews, were convicted of economic sabotage and two of preparation for high treason and illegal possession of firearms.

In Belgrade the Nazis announced today that 12 Communists had been killed and 20 captured in clashes wtih authorities during disorders in conquered Yugoslavia's capital.

In occupied Netherlands A. T. Addick, Amsterdam Dutchman, was reported by the newspaper Deutsche Zeitung in den Niederlanden today to have been executed on charges of attacking a German and possessing forbidden weapons.

Meanwhile in London Greece's exiled Government charged today that the German Army had burned three Crete villages and executed non-combatants to quell opposition on the occupied island.

The accusation, made by War Minister M. Dimitrakakis in Cairo, was read here by Andrea Michalopoulos, Minister of Information, who said active resistance to the Germans has flared up throughout Greece.

He said the Greek Government in London also had a message telling of resistance to "the tyranny of Bulgarian invaders" of Eastern Macedonia, in the Serres-Drama district.

"Bulgarian military authorities sent an armored force to suppress the revolt," he charged, "and indiscriminately murdered over 3,000 civilians."

Nazis Ban Dutch 'Pinscher' Movement

By the Associated Press

London, Oct. 10

Netherlands Government sources here assert that the following official notice has been sent to editors of newspapers in the Netherlands by the German authorities:

"Severe action will be taken unless the practice stops of publishing a whole page of pictures of dogs on the main news pages when Hitler meets Mussolini or Horthy, or when the German Army has made sensational advances on the Eastern Front.

"We are just as tired of this as of articles ventilating public complaints about food shortages and coffee that does not taste like coffee."

Battle of the Road to Moscow One of World's Most Amazing

By the Special News Service

Grim danger still continues to press heavily on the Russian fighting lines, but it's significant that there appears to have been little change in the position since yesterday, excepting possibly in the Far South where the Nazis are reported to be forging ahead along the shore of the Sea of Azov toward the gateway to the Caucasus.

In the crucial central sector opposite Moscow the Reds seem to be resisting strongly and this in itself in a hopeful, though not conclusive sign for the Allies. Every hour that the Bolshevists can continue to hold the Hitlerian avalanche is a golden one for the defense, since the fury of the great German drive probably has reached its peak.

The Nazis claim to have extended the salients which they have been driving into the Red center, and this might be expected.

That battle along the highway to the capital is one of the most amazing conflicts of history. The German soldiers—youths who have been trained to the fine edge of athletes — are sacrificing themselves with that courage which always has characterized the race. The perfection of the invading war-machine is amazing.

It is a People's War

Even more amazing is the fact that it can be stopped. And the manner of its present holding is an epic, for we find civilians now fighting side by side with their soldiers in defense of country and the soil they love.

The Germans assert that the Russian war is virtually over—that the Reds already are crushed. It may be, indeed, that the Muscovites have been so weakened that they are on the verge of collapse. Only time will demonstrate that.

It is not believed, however, that the Reds are beaten. They are expected to suffer further reverses. Moscow may fall, and the whole Russian line may be driven back even behind the mighty defenses of the Ural Mountain chain.

But the only thing that can knock them clear out of the war, as this column has emphasized before, is a collapse of morale. It would be difficult to find any signs of weakening morale in a Red fighting front in which civilians—humble folk who know nothing of the part of war and never have been far from the little farms where they were born—are facing onslaughts which are hard even for the professional soldier to face.

Russia Draws on Reserve

The Russians report they are drawing on their great reserve in man-power to ease the position on the central front. These troops cannot be expected to have the weight of the fully trained veterans already in the line, but they will ease the Red situation considerably.

There are millions more where they come from, as the Soviet recently called up the military class of 1922—nineteen year olds—for military service. At the same time there was inaugurated the universal compulsory military training program which contemplates the largest peoples' army in history, involving all men from 16 to 50.

This doesn't sound as though the Russians were finished. As a matter of fact the Germans themselves appear to have doubts since an authoritative source in Berlin last night acknowledged that the Reds might be able to set up new forces during the winter. That would mean a two-front war for Hitler.

It is important not to overlook that the Japanese are watching the German progress intently. There can be small doubt that Hitler is doing his utmost in showmanship and diplomacy and strong-arm pressure to bring the Nipponese into conflict with Britain, America or Russia. Tokyo doesn't warm up to the idea of war with the U. S. A. or England but collapse of the Russian front might easily result in a Japanese attack on Siberia.

September Losses Listed by Italians

ROME, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Italians' September casualty list, issued last night, reported Army losses of 589 killed, 421 wounded and 2,470 missing on all fronts, but no mention was made of the Russian front.

Fatalities included 378 on the Yugoslav and Greek fronts, 187 in North Africa and 24 in East Africa; the wounded, 124 on the Yugoslav and Greek fronts, 154 in North Africa and 143 in East Africa. All the missing were in Ethiopia.

Navy losses were 44 killed, 128 wounded and 175 missing, and the Air Force 28 killed, 68 wounded and 91 missing.

It was not stated whether the casualties all occurred during September or were merely verified in that month.

Britain Launches Radio 'Offensive' To Pry Italy From Axis

LONDON, Oct. 10 (AP)—The British radio today began a campaign to try to pry Italy from Germany with eight radiocasts daily in Italian designed to stress disadvantages of co-operating with the Reich.

ROME, Oct. 10 (AP)—The Senate Legislative Committee approved today a measure increasing penalties for listening to "enemy or neutral" radiocasts. No indication was published of the nature of the new penalties but neutral observers heard that they would be of the severest sort.

Peat Fuel Available in Canada

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Should a shortage of coal become acute in Canada, experts say that resort would be made to large peat deposits in Ontario.

Less than 30 miles from Toronto is one of the great deposits in the Dominion, the Holland peat bog, capable of turning out an estimated 8,000,000 tons. In all Canada has 107 peat bogs, 46 in Ontario, with an estimated fuel content of 113,513,000 tons. Workable peat bogs within shipping distance of Toronto are estimated to be of some 26,500,000 tons capacity.

Since 1860, attempts have been made from time to time to develop this potential source of fuel for heating and cooking, but with little result to date. Canadian railway engines used it decades ago as an alternative fuel, and it is again looming large on the industrial front, with a possible shortage of transportation facilities and exchange difficulties between the United States and Canada to be faced.

Peat is now almost entirely removed by machinery, but it cannot be produced in winter months. A ton of peat yields 770 pounds of peat coke, an efficient domestic fuel, and other by-products, as light and heavy oils, paraffin and methyl alcohol.

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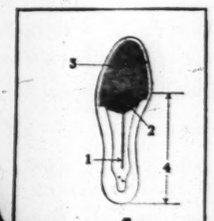

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Albanians Join in 'Revolt' Against Axis in Balkans

Continued from Page 1

bineers who were guarding a police station.

Muslin Peza is also waging ceaseless war against the Albanian Quisling government of Prime Minister Shefket, Verlaci, capturing numbers of its supporters.

Another Albanian patriot, Mouharrem Bayerkteri, former chief of the Albanian police, recently raided an Italian outpost at Ugmishte and carried off 120 Italians as hostages to the mountains.

The Italians are being terrorized by this renewal of patriotic Albanian activity and travelers from Albania declare that Italian soldiers now dare not sleep without adequate protection. In one Albanian town, Italian soldiers wouldn't sleep until the Italian commander brought out armored tank divisions, surrounded the encampment and left the engines running.

Italian Morale Faltering

Patroitic Albanians know that the Italian morale is weakening and this is encouraging them to renew their agitation for the liberation of their country.

However, the Italian hold on Albania is strong and all patriots who dare to resist are being labelled Communists and sent to concentration camps.

Many thousands of Albanian students have recently been arrested on this charge.

Continued trouble in Albania may prove a serious problem to the Italians who are already seriously disturbed by the crumbling of the former Italian imperial power, but the valiant work of the Albanian patriots needs outside encouragement and as a distinguished member of the Free Albanian Committee recently told this writer: "We look to the democracies for help. The recently signed Atlantic charter guaranteeing that all oppressed independent countries shall regain their freedom has roused the spirits of all Albanian patriots. But we need money and some concrete guarantee from the democratic leaders."

Italian propaganda is attempting to persuade the Albanian people that, should Britain win the war, Albania will be divided between Greece and Yugoslavia. In an attempt to counteract this Axis insinuation, Albanian leaders in Istanbul recently sent the following telegram to President Roosevelt:

"Encouraged by the declarations of Your Excellency concerning the liberation of all oppressed peoples we have the honor to call your attention to the Albanian question and ask you to favor the formation of a Free Albanian Committee which so far has received little support. The Albanian people who resisted with armed force the aggression of the Italian Army have the same rights to national independence as other conquered nations. A joint Anglo-American declaration of the independence and territorial integrity of Albania would put an end to Italian propaganda which declares the democracies would countenance the division of Albania."

This telegram was sent on Sept. 9 and Albanian patriots are still waiting for some sign from the democracies.

Albania like all oppressed countries in Europe is only waiting for an Allied victory.

Turkey is one of the few countries which have recognized the Free Albania Government and Albanians feel that a gesture from the great democracies at this moment would do much to encourage the growing revolt in the country—a revolt which, they believe, could play a considerable part in bringing about a final collapse of Mussolini's Fascist empire.

Pinball Decision Reserved in N. J.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 10—The pinball game is gambling, in the opinion of three Justices of the New Jersey Supreme Court. When the case was brought before them, however, they refused to hand down an official decision or to permit operation of a machine in their court room despite the willingness of Donald M. Waesche, counsel for Teaneck Township, to cause the little bells to ring and the multi-colored lights to flash.

The case was brought to the State Supreme Court by Teaneck Township in defense of its ordinance barring the machines from the municipality. One of the machines had been confiscated in a lunch room which had challenged the constitutionality of the ordinance.

Justices Joseph L. Bodine and Joseph L. Perskie objected to the presence of the machine in the court.

"Will you please take this thing away tonight?" Justice Bodine asked counsel in the case. "You don't have to argue that this is a gambling device, I have talked with my associates and they agree it is a gambling device. Men and boys are not going to stand around sticking nickels in a wall without getting money back."

Justice Perskie was equally insistent that it be removed.

Justices Bodine and Perskie with their associate, Justice Newton H. Porter, reserved decision pending a conference on the case by all members of the court.

C. I. O. Union Taking Plan to N. Y. Major

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—The State, County and Municipal Workers of America, affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, announced it would seek a conference with Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia to press for acceptance by the Department of Welfare of its program, including a provision for exclusive collective bargaining rights, turned down by William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner. Mr. Hodson also refused union requests for a five-day week for the 9,200 employees of his departments and for abandonment of the investigation into subversive activities now being conducted by William B. Herlands, Commissioner of Investigation.

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Florida Acts To Hold Down Tourist Prices

By Leavitt F. Morris
Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Oct. 10—Pledging themselves to do everything within their power to keep prices at last year's level the Florida Publicity and Public Relations Association, Inc., in their third annual convention here at the Roosevelt Hotel, yesterday asked the co-operation of every hotel owner and resort operator of the State in keeping tourist rates down.

In behalf of the Association, its President, Milton E. Bacon, Jr., from Marineland, said that despite rising costs in hotel and resort operation owners have agreed to do their part in seeing that Florida's winter tourist isn't "soaked."

That Florida expects a banner year is quite evident among the 150 men and women gathered here for this three day convention. Among them are hotel managers and owners; resort operators; Chamber of Commerce officials, and publicity and public relations men of the various communities scattered throughout the State. Everyone of these representatives is optimistic.

"We don't want people to get the idea, however, that Florida is going to be so crowded this winter that a visit here will be unpleasant," Mr. Bacon said. "There's plenty of room for everybody."

Much of this optimism, however, is attributed to the fact that Oil Co-ordinator Harold L. Ickes has assured Gov. Spessard L. Holland that there will be plenty of gasoline for the Florida visitor.

There are so few places for the American to visit these days, Mr. Bacon said, that Florida looks for these winter travelers to move in on this sunshine State in greater forces than ever. "We've got what they want in beaches and hotels, not to mention garden spots of rare beauty, lakes, and plenty of that old sunshine."

The purpose of the Association is to see that the winter vacationist contemplating a trip to Florida gets the true information about the State's various attractions.

"We here represent different hotels and resort areas," Mr. Bacon pointed out, "but the members of this Association are not in competition with one another. We have banded together to help each other and it is the duty of every member to talk up his neighbor's attraction as vigorously as he speaks of his own."

The Association was formed three years ago with about 20 members. Today there are over 100 active members and applications from scores of others are coming in to the secretary daily.

Santa Monica—the Palisades City

City of Santa Monica

Beautiful Harbor Lies at Its Feet

This scene of the unusual California City shows the municipal pier, which is not only the favorite haunt of fishermen, but thousands of visitors enjoy it for a view of the teeming yacht harbor and the busy surf to landward. The City is built at the top of the palisades seen in the background, and at their foot, paralleling the ocean, the Roosevelt Highway approaches Santa Monica from the north.

Santa Monica's 'Gold' of 1872 Still Attracts

By M. Le Tour
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Monitor Traveltalks

Southern Californians rarely mind admitting to a fondness for boosting the charms of their chosen environment, but few modern-day publicists, whether professional or amateur, go so far as the man who built what was probably the first resort hotel in this region. It was erected by him in Santa Monica Canyon in 1872, and apparently as an extra magnet he spread the rumor that gold could be found at low tide on the rocks along the beach. In a sense not intended he was just about right, for the succeeding years have witnessed an increasing popularity of the Santa Monica beach with millions of holiday-makers.

While the sands along the ocean attract the larger crowds, especially on warm days, Palisades Park is the center for many visitors and residents. They find this happily landscaped, narrow stretch of playground a refreshing resting place. Bounded on the one hand by the sheer cliffs which drop to the ocean level, and on the other by Ocean Boulevard, a residential street where large apartment-hotels now rise between private homes, Palisades Park is the front-yard garden of the whole City of Santa Monica. It looks out on the wide waters of Santa Monica Bay from a height of several hundred feet, and by its charm it amply justifies the claims made by the City when it first offered lots for sale in 1875.

An Appraisal of 1875

"We will sell to the highest bidder," said the City in offering lots 50 by 100 feet, "the Pacific Ocean, draped with a sky of scarlet and gold; we will sell a bay filled with white-winged ships; we will sell a southern horizon, rimmed with a choice collection of purple mountains, carved in castles and turrets and domes; we will sell a frostless, bracing, warm yet languid air, braided in and with sunshine and odored with the breath of flowers."

More than 50,000 persons now make their home in the City thus self-confidently begun not quite 75 years ago, and the indications favoring increasing growth mount from day to day. With aircraft manufacture a chief industry and the current construction here of the first United States Army furlough camp on the West coast, Santa Monica's tourist trade is getting important augmentation. Fortunately, the City is well prepared with residential and recreational facilities to offer hospitality to many newcomers.

Palisades Park, looking down to the Roosevelt Highway at the foot of the cliffs and to the sea sands beyond which are a favorite playground, overviews a coastal situation grave enough to have won the attention not only of local citizens but of the State Legislature this past spring.

Palisades Park's Recreation

Inexpert location of structures erected along the beach, such as restraining groins and breakwaters, have largely accounted for a serious erosion problem which results in the depletion of the beach at some points and the undue widening of it at others. As a result of organized agitation by residents of many California beach communities, State funds have been obtained for the rectifying of this condition and the prevention of it in future.

If early settlers did not foresee the current need for publicly owned beach lands, wherein preventive measures against erosion could have been undertaken, they had the foresight to establish Palisades Park for Santa Monica. Its eucalyptus-lined promenade leads from the Pier to the City's northern boundary, and along it, provision is made for picnickers, chess and checker players, and for those whose chief delight is to sit amidst flowers and watch the sunset transforming the ocean from rose to gold reflection. Its northernmost landmark is an Alaskan totem pole, believed to be one of two in Southern California.

Crisis Looming in Britain On Extent of Aid to Russia?

Continued from Page 1

he had made his 'biggest strategical blunder.' When he invaded France it was said 'Now he'll meet his doom.' When he invaded the Balkans it was said 'the country doesn't favor a blitzkrieg.' When he invaded Russia it was said 'Now he'll meet with the fate of Napoleon.'

"The fact is that we cannot rely upon Hitler making mistakes to give us victory. There is only one way we can earn it—by 'blood, toil, tears and sweat.'

"That's the plain uncomfortable truth, though we may all wish that it could be otherwise. But we've got to face realities, and until we do victory will remain beyond our reach."

Several other papers echo this warning note. The News-Chronicle, for instance, says "In their extreme danger the Russians are asking for our aid. Whatever we can do we should do now. If by any action in the air, on the sea or on land—even at great risk—we can help relieve the fearful pressure in the East we should take that action."

The Daily Herald links Russia's need for aid with a strongly worded attack on Viscount Halifax whom it accuses of complacency. The paper contends Lord Halifax's recent utterances lack realism and therefore tend to impede rather than expedite America's organization of aid to Britain and Russia.

Declaring that "the truth is that America's war effort so far is lagging a long way behind the democracies' need," the Herald says Britain's message to America must be: "Russia is directly threatened. The fates of Russia, Britain and the United States are inextricably linked. If Russia should fall, the danger to Britain and America would become incalculably greater. Therefore America must face the facts. Her utmost possible output is needed now to sustain Russia's magnificent armies and to aid Britain if Russia's resistance should be so weakened that Hitler is able to throw his full forces into a direct attack on these islands."

View of the Times

The Times takes a less drastic view but admits "there is a feeling of anxiety about our own part, a sharp questioning whether we are doing all in our power to aid Russia. It is well, too, that the Government should be aware of the feeling throughout the country of the need for the greatest possible boldness within the bounds of reason." The Times concludes, however, "But it must be evident that we should serve the cause of Russia very little even temporarily and even do it irretrievable damage in the long run if we allowed ourselves to be rushed into impracticable ventures."

Clearly, therefore, there is a strong current of public and press sentiment in favor of forcing the Government to review its position for the purpose of making sure that nothing is being neglected that could be done to help Russia continue its resistance. But it would be misleading not to point out at the same time that in general there is a feeling that the Government is right in not making any rash move which might leave the British Isles seriously weakened before any Nazi attempt at invasion.

Thus while the press reveals growing signs of an embryonic political crisis, it is still obvious that Mr. Churchill retains virtually the complete confidence of the nation as a whole, and that there is little likelihood that his authority will be seriously challenged by Parliament in the near future. But the demand for a more positive policy has been given a big impetus by the course of war in Russia, and it is not possible to say with certainty how far this wave of searching criticism might go if the Soviets should collapse soon under the impact of Hitler's tremendous "now or never" offensive.

After All, It's the Icing

DALLAS, Texas (AP)—Mildred Sessums, a young girl, whipped up a cake—the third she ever baked.

She didn't like the looks of the icing so she didn't take it along to the State Fair. But after one look at the cake exhibit, she scurried back after hers.

It took the blue ribbon.

American Foreign Policy Before Congress

Continued from Page 1

gress nonpartisan by bringing in Republicans as well as Democratic congressional advisers. There has been an impeccable regard for the amenities in the preliminary setting. Now the matter is up to Congress—with a full realization of the importance of what is about to happen.

Lend-Lease Bill First

Today's immediate issue turned on the lend-lease bill with leaders deducing from various events yesterday quick and favorable action.

Democratic absence from the Chamber showed apathy, generally attributed to expectations of easy passage. Republican leaders forecast passage. The first lend-lease bill passed in March, 260 to 165. As to the difficult Russian question Representative Woodrum (D) of Virginia, gave a homely explanation representative of many a member's attitude:

"Let's be realistic," he said, "I haven't any more love for Communism than any of you have. But that's beside the point. I don't like a rattlesnake either. I don't like the noise he makes. He's full of poison. But if I could get hold of one and had the opportunity I'd slip him up the pants leg of Adolf Hitler."

Public Hearings Slated

Congressional reaction to the two points of Mr. Roosevelt's recommended modification of the Neutrality Act was less certain. The bluntness of Mr. Roosevelt's appeal was not generally expected. The last vestige of diplomatic language has departed in discussing Hitler.

Chairman Sol Bloom of the House Foreign Affairs Committee arranged for the start of public hearings on Monday on the merchant ships-arming proposal, with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, first witness. Mr. Bloom said hearings would be concluded Wednesday or Thursday, when the resolution would be reported. Final House action before the end of next week is not impossible, he said.

The real test will come in the Senate. Here full dress debate is likely. Mr. Roosevelt is again climbing up the ladder toward belligerency step by step, and has divided the present move into two steps instead of one big one. The Senate is expected to take the first; debate over the second.

In the background is the possibility of a filibuster. Such a filibuster was the feature of Wilson's historic effort to arm merchant vessels, leading to participation in the World War. Nobody knows yet whether isolationists will resort to this final and desperate weapon.

It is final, because the side using it acknowledges it is in a minority. It is desperate because it is, in a sense, a negation of the democratic process, substituting obstruction for persuasion and force for majority rule.

If Mr. Roosevelt can get ships armed it will be harder for opponents to filibuster against the corrollary step of letting them enter war zones. Leading isolationists show no liking for filibusters at present; possibly it is because they accuse Mr. Roosevelt of disregarding Congress and so they cannot blame him if the will of Congress is thwarted by minority action. So the matter stands.

N. Y. Expects Soaring Rentals

Continued from Page 1

held up and probably will continue to be held up until steel production can catch up with civilian and defense needs. Perhaps a little higher level of prices permitted for copper might induce heavier production of this metal from mines which cannot be profitably operated at present price levels.

"We are pessimistic over the prospect for the industry in New York in the months just ahead, but feel, of course, that we must go along with the Government in this emergency."

It was stressed that although the Office of Production Management has set aside enough materials to permit private builders to go ahead with 200,000 houses costing $6,000 each or less and renting for not more than $50 a month each, New York and other big cities will not be benefitted. Only a very few houses costing $6,000 or less—and these in outlying developments—being built here. Lowest cost private house building even in suburban developments of New York range between $7,000 and $15,000, and in Manhattan, the Bronx, Brooklyn and Queens the cost of apartment buildings run into many thousands of dollars. All of these are out under the ruling.

Dehydrated Soup For School Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Dehydrated soups have been added to menus provided for all children participating in the school lunch program, this year, according to W. F. Catling, State welfare director of surplus commodity distribution. The Surplus Marketing Administration has provided 280 cartons of the dehydrated delicacy for distribution in the State.

The soup is packed in 12 moisture proof bags, each bag containing 20 ounces, enough to serve 20 children. The distribution rate fixed by the SMA is 12 ounces per child per month.

The soup is blended and flavored and ready to serve by pouring boiling water over it. The school lunch program already has been extended to approximately 100,000 children and is planned for expansion during the 1941-42 school term. Surpluses distributed by the board constitute a part of the free lunches served to the needy school children.

Bus Strike Leader Held on U. S. Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—John Santo, an organizer of the Transport Workers Union and a leader in a recent New York bus strike, was charged Oct. 8 with entering the country illegally and then was accused of falsely representing himself as a citizen to Selective Service officials. The Union is an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Federal Bureau of Investigation agents took Mr. Santos off an Ellis Island ferry to answer the second charge after he had been released in $1,000 bail for a hearing before a special board of inquiry on Oct. 23 on the first.

Despite the protests of his attorney, Harry Sacher, counsel to the T. W. U., United States Commissioner Isaac Platt held Mr. Santo in $3,000 bail on the Selective Service charge. Conviction on this charge carries a maximum sentence of $1,000 fine and imprisonment for two years.

Mr. Santo, who was described in court by Government counsel as a Rumanian by birth whose real name was Desideriu Hammer, was arrested Oct. 7 on the immigration charge.

British Questioning Directed At Best Use of Man Power

Continued from Page 1

of this tremendous task has important lessons for the "arsenal of democracy" getting under way in the United States.

Britain's experiences and failures must obviously be a helpful guide to America. And as Britain's Home Secretary, Mr. Herbert Morrison, said in a trans-Atlantic radiocast this week the defeat of Hitler depends ultimately on the increase the New World can achieve in material output, since Britain is approaching its production peak with German output still ahead of the combined contributions of Britain and the United States.

To critics here who charge the British Government with lack of a real man-power policy the Minister of Labor, Mr. Ernest Bevin, replied in the House of Commons this week with renewed assurances that the best allocation of man power was being made between industry and the services, and he promised a tightening up of measuses to tap new sources of man and woman power for essential war work.

Exact Data Sought

Among the promises were that a comprehensive new survey of man power will be ready in two weeks, giving exact information of the Nation's labor force; that exemptions from war work will be decided in the future less by block reservations of certain occupations and more on the basis of individual jobs, that there would be a further incentive and pressure to enrol women; and that a plan is being examined under which skilled men in the fighting forces would have periodic spells at factory benches.

Among the criticisms in debate was that there is still much wastage of skilled workers in the Army. A Conservative Member, Sir Ralph Glyn, spoke of the feeling of frustration among soldiers due to hidebound and antiquated ideas still persisting in certain military quarters.

Army Needs Technicians

In reply Mr. Bevin reaffirmed that it is absolutely essential with a modern highly equipped army to have skilled technicians to keep the machines in operation.

He recognized that it would be an equal blunder not to have enough man power to produce weapons at factory benches.

But the Government alone, he contended, was in a position to fix the allocation between industry and the armed forces because only the Cabinet and the fighting service chiefs know the size and nature of the armed services.

This, of course, is an argument hard to contradict. Mr. Bevin and the Trades Union Secretary, Sir Walter Citrine, are in sharp conflict on this very issue. But it was notable in the Commons debate that Mr. Bevins appeared to have gained support from the Parliamentary Labor Party.

Trade Union Support

The former Chairman of the Party, Mr. James Walker, himself a Trade Union Leader, declared that the decision on allocation must rest with the Government which alone knew all the facts.

But this is still far from satisfying critics who as The Times of London suggests have an uneasy feeling that all the facts are not known even to the Government or even to the War Office as to what resources of skill have been swept into the Army and lost to sight.

For this reason there is eager anticipation of further debate on man power to be held in secret in the near future when it is hoped more precise information can be given to Members of Parliament on man-power policy.

Certainly there can be no denying that the Government needs to utilize every opportunity to give the people's representatives more convincing assurance on the progress of production.

An Incorrect Picture

Otherwise in each successive debate on material, in countless letters to the newspapers, in editorial columns, and in private conversation, the chief emphasis tends to be on mistakes, misfits, and hold-ups in factories, on managerial mismanagement, and labor not working full out.

This, of course, is an utterly incorrect picture as anyone realizes whose ears have been attuned to the deep hum of British industry.

The Government tries to counter this impression with periodic statements of big percentage increases in production.

The public, however, is progressively less and less impressed by such figures which often mean next to nothing.

To say twice as many tanks have been produced in three months this year as in the third quarter of last year isn't overexplicit if one doesn't know the figure for last year.

Must Not Aid Enemy

The public is sufficiently alert to recognize that since the enemy must not be given any information worth having then the Government's published figures cannot be worth much in any case.

What then can the Government do to maintain confidence?

Judging from the Commons debate and the press comments thereon it can be more energetic in putting its man-power plans into practice so that there aren't so many misfits voicing grievances.

Since it still retains confidence in private control of a large part of wartime industry it should immediately clear up instances where private interests are still obviously taking precedence over national interests.

If the Government isn't going to use compulsory powers to enroll women it should give more positive lead to woman power.

The critics also say that the Government should show a speedier response to constructive criticism generally, and to advice from such expert bodies as the Sir William Beveridge committee studying man power.

When the Nation feels more satisfied that Government has not only a dynamic man-power policy but also intends to employ dynamic action to put it into effect, then hard-pressed Members of the Cabinet, notably Mr. Bevin, will find more readiness to recognize immense difficulties of handling man power in total war.

More Women Employed

Mr. Bevin disclosed that the entry of women into industry as a result of a gradual speedup has been growing weekly "until now we are interviewing 40,000 to 50,000 a month."

He replied to a complaint that the call up of women was too slow by saying that "no country, not even Germany, has tried what is virtually compulsion of women as we have tried in this country."

A workers' "revolt," he said, had forced the German Government to abandon leveling wages and compulsory overtime work.

"They adopted the usual ruthless German methods and found themselves up against what is a very strong and almost universal force—working class psychology."

Some interesting studies lately in journals like the Economist have been analyzing German methods in the same situation.

These studies indicate that the Nazis, despite all their reputation for efficiency, ruthless powers, and their long start, have by no means found the solution to all man-power problems, and especially to the problem of recruiting women for war factories.

Merchant Ships At 2-a-Day Rate

CHICAGO, Oct. 10 (AP)—Vessels for the new merchant fleet will be launched at the rate of two a day within a year, the National Safety Congress and Exposition was told by J. F. McInnis, naval architect for the United States Maritime Commission.

By December cargo carrying ships will be sliding down the ways at the rate of one a day, and before the end of 1942 the program anticipates construction of 1,383 ships, Mr. McInnis said in his prepared remarks.

Calling for renewed efforts to curb accidents among defense workers, Navy Secretary Frank Knox last night asserted that an invasion of the Near East and the British Isles was "a certainty the moment the Nazi iron octopus can ready itself for the assault" and that the United States was on the German list of "unfinished business."

Mr. Knox declared that he did not countenance defense strikes and said "any attempt, either by labor or capital, to gain unreasonable profit at the expense of the Nation's security has my bitterest condemnation."

Col. John Stilwell of New York was reelected President of the National Safety Council. W. M. Cameron was renamed Managing Director.

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Sideglances in Washington; 'What! And Let Hitler Win?'

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Never!: A story Paul H. Appleby, Undersecretary of Agriculture, brought back from his four weeks in London was one told him by Lady Astor. It concerns an elderly couple who lived in rooms over a little shop. "One night the German bombers came over, the next morning the couple came out of the air-raid shelter to find their home and shop blown to bits. They both broke into tears. The old man shook his head in despair.

"'There's a community kitchen down the street where they have a gas oven. Let's go down there and end it all.'

"At that, his wife stopped crying—brushed away her tears and gasped, 'What! And let Hitler win?'"

Mystery Man: The British are curious about their prize prisoners, Rudolf Hess, according to a letter from an Englishman received here this week.

Paraphrasing Prime Minister Winston Churchill's remarks on Dunkirk: "Never was so much owed by so many to so few," the correspondent wrote regarding Hess:

"Never was so much concealed from so many by so few."

Boss' Big Day: Seated in the Supreme Court's reserved section as Harlan F. Stone took office as Chief Justice of the United States were Laurence Harding, the Stones' butler, and Marie Davis, their maid, proudly watching every movement of the historic occasion.

Good Neighbor: After a two-week trio to Mexico, Representative Wilburn Cartwright (D) of Oklahoma ends up his weekly letter to constituents:

"For bettering our relations with 20 Latin Nations,

Yours,"

Two Big Plants Are Back on Job, But Bendix Faces U. S. Seizure

By the Associated Press

A giant Alabama steel mill and a forge plant at Buffalo, N. Y., were back in production today following labor disputes, but the Bendix, N. J., plant of Air Associates, Inc., faced the possibility of seizure by the Government unless Mediation Board recommendations for settlement of a Congress of Industrial Organizations strike are accepted.

All major units of the Fairfield Steel Works at Birmingham, Ala., were put back into operation last night and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company declared the mills, largest in the South, would be kept open. C. I. O. steel workers passed through the picket lines of A. F. of L. machinists and electricians who struck yesterday.

Buffalo—Eight hundred production workers were expected back on the job after a one-day strike at the Buffalo (N. Y.) Forge Company, which has $13,000,000 in defense orders. The company agreed to rehire three discharged employees and meet with C. I. O. representatives to discuss other grievances. The Union also is demanding a 10-cent rise in the present wage scale of 44 to 50 cents, but the wage issue was not discussed at the conference which produced the back-to-work agreement.

Bendix, N. J.—The possibility of Government seizure of the Air Associates plant at Bendix was brought up by Frank P. Graham, Chairman of a panel of the National Defense Mediation Board, who charged that company officials had failed to co-operate with the Board or Union in efforts to settle the latest C. I. O. strike there, in progress since Sept. 30.

The Board has recommended that the strike be called off immediately, that strikers be returned to their jobs without discrimination and that the Union and management hold further conferences aimed at a collective bargaining contract. The Union's grievances include the discharge of five workers, and demands for a new wage agreement. The company has continued operations at the plant and has filled the jobs of many of the strikers.

Mr. Graham declared that if the Board rejected or ignored the Board's recommendations the case would be sent to the Office of Production Management for further action which, he added, might include Federal seizure of the plant. Air Associates holds $5,000,000 in contracts for airplane parts.

San Diego, Calif.—Counting of Union members' ballots was to begin late today at the San Diego, Calif., bomber plant of the Consolidated Aircraft Corporation. An estimated 10,000 members of the A. F. of L. Machinists Union voted on a compromise wage proposal designed to avert a strike.

Under the proposal, the beginners' scale would be set at from 55-65 cents an hour to 60-75 cents. Workers receiving more than 65 cents an hour would get a 13-cent blanket boost.

Washington—Settlement of a war bonus dispute which tied up 26 ships on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts last month was virtually assured with announcement that the A. F. of L. Seafarers International Union has ratified increased bonus proposals recommended by the National Defense Mediation Board.

John Hawk, Secretary of the S. I. U., telephoned the Board today of his membership's acceptance. Yesterday a telegram to Board Chairman William H. Davis reported ratification by the A. F. of L. Sailors Union of the Pacific in six principal ports.

Spokesmen for ship owners gave the Board assurances some days ago which Board officials said were tantamount to full acceptance.

The Board recommended increases from $60 to $80 a month in the war bonus and an increase in the special bonus paid for the Port of Suez from $75 to $100, with additional payment for extended stays.

Cortland, N. Y.—A federal conciliator was endeavoring to bring agreement between the Wickwire Brothers Steel Company and C. I. O. Steel Workers where 1,000 unionists struck Monday, demanding a union shop and a 50 cents an hour minimum. The Union says the present minimum is 32 cents but the company contends that that amount is paid only to beginners.

President Says Labor Heads Knew Aviation Strike Was Red

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—President Roosevelt in an article written last July and made public today said responsible labor leaders all realized that the North American Aviation Corporation strike "was not a bona fide labor dispute, but a form of alien sabotage, inspired and directed by Communist forces, interested not in the advancement of labor, but in the defeat and overthrow of the United States."

The President, whose article appears in Collier's Magazine, was discussing the use of troops to put down strikes.

"I consider the calling out of Federal troops during a strike, except in a national emergency, one of the most dangerous things that can happen in a democracy," he wrote.

". . . As of the date of writing this note, in July, 1941, the single exception I have made in all my public service was in June of 1941, when I directed the Army to take over the struck plant of the North American Aviation Corporation, which was engaged in making airplanes for the defense of the United States.

"This was a vital spot in our armament program which, in the interest of our national existence could not be permitted to remain idle."

Leaders Knew It Was Red

He went on then to say that labor leaders realized that the strike was Communist-inspired.

(Richard T. Frankensteen, national head of the Aircraft Division of the C. I. O.-United Automobile Workers Union, whose local in Inglewood, Calif., called the strike, said in a speech in June that the majority of the plant's workers regarded the strike as "infamous agitation—the vicious underhanded maneuvering of the Communist Party."

(Mr. Frankensteen declared he was speaking with the approval of Philip Murray, C. I. O. President, and R. J. Thomas, President of the U. A. W. He said the strike was called by the local in violation of an agreement the local's leaders had made and without authorization of the parent union.

(Later, Mr. Frankensteen suspended all officers of the local, his own assistant, and three of the union's international organizers.)

The President's article, last of a series written to accompany his "public papers and addresses" for 1937-40, dealt with the wave of sit-down strikes in 1937 and the lend-lease bill.

Labor's Growing Pains

"This year of strikes in 1937," he wrote, "was a period of great stress for the United States. Labor was having its growing pains. Labor, which had been subjected to so much exploitation in the past, was just beginning to find its power under the new impetus of favorable legislation and a sympathetic government. It had not quite grown up to such power. In some quarters irresponsible leadership had developed. In a few had come dishonest, racketeering leadership.

"The history, however, of capital, of industry, of finance, in their own periods of rapid expansion, had shown the same kind of faults, the same excesses, the same irresponsibility—even in greater degree."

Leading up to enactment of the lend-lease bill, the President said the Government's policy had been consistently designed to keep war out of the Americas, but "clearly this will become impossible if the last European bulwark of democracy, Great Britain, falls before the Axis Powers."

"We now understand," he said, "that one of the ways in which we must defend America is by enabling the British fleet to stay on guard so as to preserve the integrity of the seas."

When the lend-lease operations are in full swing and the Nation's defense industries are producing at their expected capacity, he said, then America "will really be performing the function which its Congress and its people have outlined for it since last January, of becoming 'the great arsenal of democracy.'"

Hotels and Resorts

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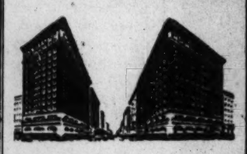
IN LOS ANGELES



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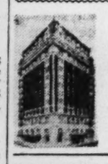

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The Home Forum

An Italy That Will Never Fade

"O world, as God has made it! All is beauty:
And knowing this, is love, and love is duty . . ."

IT COULD COME TO ME from any edition of Browning's collected poems, but it comes to me direct from Italy; and never again in my mind can I dissociate it from the hall in Casa Guidi, where the Italian sculptor has engraved it in marble beneath the bust of the Englishman who wrote it. Italy gone Fascist and pro-Nazi is as monstrous as mimosa growing spikes; and it is considerable comfort to me to recall an Italy no ideology can harm, no Mussolini deface.

The poets took me there in my childhood, long before my feet left the soil of England. My first glimpse was of Venice, by way of Shakespeare. Shylock saying: "Signior Antonio, many a time and oft in the Rialto you have rated me," and Salanio asking: "Now, what news on the Rialto?" fixed one spot so firmly in my mind that when, years later, I found myself stopping in a house close to the Ponte di Rialto, I felt that I had known the district all my life. Other points along the Grand Canal became familiar through the paintings of Turner.

Poets and painters have a way of lasting through wars and revolutions, and what they say about a place is what is remembered in the end. Il Duce's "Credere, Obedire, Combattere," slapped across the face of buildings throughout the land, makes little impression on me. It is not the chalk signs I notice on the road to Pisa, but the waves against the shore at Via Reggio, where the wreckage of the *Ariel* was washed up and Byron paid his last sad tribute to his friend, Shelley.

* * *

Novelists, too, have given me an Italy which will never fade. It is impossible to walk through Florence without thinking of "Romola," in those streets and squares so well known to George Eliot; Romola stealing away to San Marco to draw comfort from the teachings of Savonarola. Fra Girolamo himself is tragically present, the dark, sad figure of struggle for better government, in the brilliant quattrocento fresco of Medicean monopoly. "Leaning up a cypress tree," or sitting beneath one, like Romola, I have looked down from the hill behind the Boboli gardens, to the city full of centuries of people whom I know. In a diary which I came upon this morning, I read:

"The moon is on the Arno tonight, and Florence is a city of dreams. Because of the recent heavy rains the river has been yellow all day, but now it is black and silver, spangled with the lamps of the Lungarno. I see silver ladders and golden ladders. Once there was the glow of torchlight. The Medici must have seen that, and Dante, and Raffaello and Michelangelo and Boccaccio. Gone are the noises of the afternoon, the cries of the children with their hoops and bicycles; the shout of the charcoal pedlar. Through an aisle of cypress and sycamore I can see the stars. The Brownings knew this hill. Tomorrow I shall be in France, but tonight I spend in Italy."

* * *

It all comes back to me, an Italy fragrant with jasmine, a land golden with oranges ripening on mountain slopes, terraced with vineyards of purple and black and yellow grapes; a country of smiling welcome, of color and song. There is the beach at Palermo, with naked children leaping through the clean sea water, tinted rose and green and lavender in the late afternoon. There is the Canal at Venice, jade of hue, bearing the black gondolas of the prosperous inhabitants of hotels and palaces, and the bumpy little steamers of the populace that go joyously, arrogantly down to St. Mark's.

My Venice, however, is not so much the Venice of the picture-postcard, with the Grand Canal and the Piazza San Marco, as the Venice of the islands in the green Lagoon. For on the islands I met the fishwives who taught me the first stitches of the lace-making, learned by them at their grandmother's knee; on the islands I met the glass-blowers by their mediaeval furnace. They got used to my watching them hour after hour. They played a little game of bursting glass globes above my head. The globes were spun so fine as to be almost invisible. They made me a little purple dog as clear as amethyst, which they were emphatic to declare "a little present."

* * *

Italy for me is largely Florence, with Botticelli's "Spring" forever flowering on the walls of the Uffizi, with the great bronze doors of Ghiberti, the towering Campanile, and the Palace of the Arte della Lana, or guild of wool merchants, where I went to find the Society of Dante. It is the suburb of Fiesole, with Ricardo looking down upon the valley of the Arno and reciting Rupert Brooke. It is the Florence of the Brownings and the house opposite San Felice church, where Elizabeth Barrett Browning wrote:

"I heard last night a little child go singing
'Neath Casa Guidi windows, by the church,
O *bella libertà, O bella!*—stringing
The same words still on notes he went in search
So high for, you concluded the up-springing
Of such a nimble bird to sky from perch
Must leave the whole bush in a tremble green,
And that the heart of Italy must beat,
While such a voice had leave to rise serene
'Twixt church and palace of a Florence street:"

Part of the Italy I know I have found in New York and Boston, among immigrants who are opposed to Fascism. I have found it among makers of marionettes, and in the home of Rosa and Pietro. Rosa makes lace as her mother and grandmother made it at Arezzo. Pietro roughs out marble and limestone for sculptors, for his father was a stonecutter of Napoli. Giorgio who makes hand-carved picture-frames, in the mediaeval Florentine tradition, belongs too, as do also the mill hand from Haverhill who shares her chocolate with me on the train, and the mother in the market who gives me an extra orange, for "la buona fortuna."

The real country will again emerge, and the poets be justified.

PEARL STRACHAN

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"LAUGHING BOY": *A Sculpture by Desiderio da Settignano*

"EXQUISITE" is the word which is used to characterize Desiderio da Settignano, great Italian sculptor of the fifteenth century. Desiderio (1428-1464) was the most brilliant pupil of Donatello, who has been called "the father of Renaissance art." These sculptors produced statuary of great distinction, comparable in beauty and vigor with medieval Christian and antique carving.

Desiderio equaled his master in adroitness. He did not resemble him in solemnity, for Desiderio loved youth, fun, and the lighter moods. His sculptures were wrought with a light touch, with delicacy and sweetness. The lovable, smiling, youthful faces expressed joy and abandon. Desiderio was particularly observant of mobile features and soft skin. Child portraiture was a special accomplishment of the Renaissance, emblemizing, perhaps, the childhood of the new era in whose span we live today.

D. A.

Mr. Justice Holmes

THUS, the enduring contribution of Mr. Justice Holmes to American history is his constitutional philosophy. He gave it momentum by the magic with which he expressed it. Great judges are apt to be identified with what lawyers call great cases. The achievements of his great predecessors have, on the whole, to be recounted through an analysis of specific decisions, their meaning and their consequences. Mr. Justice Holmes' specialty was great utterance. He dealt with intrinsic significance, not with meretricious, because evanescent, importance. "Great cases," he himself has said, "are called great, not by reason of their real importance in shaping the law of the future, but because of some accident of immediate, overwhelming interest which appeals to the feelings and distorts the judgment." He saw the vital in the undramatic; to him, inconspicuous controversies revealed the clash of great social forces. And so the significance of his genius would evaporate in any analysis of specific decisions. . . . His conception of the Constitution must become part of the political habits of the country, if our constitutional system is to endure.—From "Mr. Justice Holmes and the Supreme Court," by FELIX FRANKFURTER. (Cambridge, Mass.; Harvard University Press.)

God Is Omnipotent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF WE ACCEPT without question the material evidence, evil seems very powerful and sometimes even seems to be triumphant over good. But evil cannot have any real power, because God, infinite good, is omnipotent. Christ Jesus spoke of the devil—evil—as "a liar, and the father of it" (John 8:44). In other words, evil has no true being, and the belief that it has, is father to its activity.

Evil can only seem to exist since it is a supposition. Evil is not wise; it is not resourceful; it has no real presence or activity; it is a false belief, and through Christian Science we learn to deal with it as such.

To magnify evil, to look upon it as power, or to attribute intelligence and resourcefulness to it, is not the way to stop its activity. But to realize that evil is devoid of intelligence and power because it is not real, since God is infinite good, is the way to destroy it. Through the study of Christian Science one learns to see evil as powerless and to realize the omnipotence of good.

Evil is an illusion, a belief that life, substance, and intelligence are material, and there is no truth in this belief. God is the only Life, the only substance, the one infinite intelligence, and realization of this renders evil powerless. One who understands this fact of being can, in the face of the seeming activity of evil, say, as did the Apostle Paul (Acts 20:24), "None of these things move me."

Understanding the omnipotence of God, good, one goes forth on a legitimate undertaking with a sense of confidence. Even though error would oppose, he knows that Truth is supreme, and declares in the words of Isaiah (Isaiah 50:7), "The Lord God will help me; therefore shall I not be confounded: therefore have I set my face like a flint, and I know that I shall not be ashamed."

In a world where aggression seems to be prospering it is well to turn our gaze from material happenings to spiritual reality. Through the earnest study of Christian Science one learns the spiritual facts of being and holds to them regardless of the testimony of material sense. Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 306), "Undisturbed amid the jarring testimony of the material senses, Science, still enthroned, is unfolding to mortals the immutable, harmonious, divine Principle,—is unfolding Life and the universe, ever present and eternal."

Many years ago a giant clothed with all the vestments of war defied the army of Israel. He boasted loudly, and many were afraid of him, but he was overcome by a youthful shepherd who trusted in God. Evil today is equally boastful, but Mrs. Eddy says on page 192 of Science and Health: "Evil is not power. It is a mockery of strength, which erelong betrays its weakness and falls, never to rise." Just as David, through trust in God, was able to overcome Goliath, so today those who trust Him will help to overcome the aggression of evil.

Christ Jesus, through his understanding of Truth, was enabled to fulfill his mission. He proved that good is the only power. He knew that all who understand Christ, Truth, as he did, would be able to exercise it, and he said (Luke 10:19), "Behold, I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions, and over all the power of the enemy: and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

Today Christian Science is enabling its students to understand and prove the allness of God, good, and the nothingness of evil. It explains the words and works of the great Master. It shows one how to utilize the omnipotent power of Truth as did Christ Jesus. It enables one intelligently to rely on God, good, and to prove step by step the nothingness of evil.

The knowledge that divine Mind is ever available enables one to rise above doubt and fear. Certainly, with the understanding of omnipotence at hand, we cannot be afraid. Even a glimpse of the fact of the omnipotence of good lifts one above the belief that any manifestation of evil which presents itself to him is real.

Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 470): "If God, or good, is real, then evil, the unlikeness of God, is unreal. And evil can only seem to be real by giving reality to the unreal." Let us stop "giving reality to the unreal" by seeing evil as powerless. Let us deny any seeming evidence of evil, and recognize that since evil is only a belief that life, substance, and intelligence are material, it has no power. Let us constantly realize, since God is infinite, omnipotent, that good alone is real. By so doing we shall be overcoming the apparent activity of evil in our own affairs and be doing our part towards overcoming the seeming activity of evil in the affairs of the world.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

River Program

(On reading Thoreau's Journal)

The bullfrog's eye is like a lily bud;
The bullfrog's throat is like the yellow moon.
He dives each morning from the willowed mud;
He sleeps beneath the lily pads at noon.
How imperturbable his steady glance!
How ready is his well-tuned tympanum—
For when the youthful waterbugs would dance,
His syncopated booming is the drum!

What flow of sound is in the stagnant river!
What orchestra is here where no birds fly!
The vibrant music of these shores makes quiver
The floating pond-weed where the pickerel lie.
And elder frogs, with trombones for their part,
Seize the still air before the slow drums start.

ADIN BALLOU

Here Is a Room

Here is a room just left by people:
only a moment ago they must have left,
for the sound of their voices is still here
like the after-humming of a violin;
still there is a warmth, a stir, a richness;
the air even yet seems variously hollowed out
to accommodate the contours of this posture and this one;
almost the shape of gestures remains—
the humped shape of a shrug, the angular illustrative chartings
of an arm and the small fancies of fingers;
the cushions are printed legibly by the particular pressures
of a shoulder, a tensed elbow, a thrown-back head:
a footmark lies like the shadow of a foot just lifting,
and the curtains, trembling from a fresh touch, have yet to refind
the formality of folds; the pips and cores of the broken fruit
are moist; the words on the page lying open
have the vivid look of words being read;
the fire is a fire still roused by having been turned to,
and the flowers are accented still by some attention
barely withdrawn. . . .

One stands, poised, between moment and moment.

This is the no-time:
this the miraculous fraction of a chance.
"Come!" let one breathe, soundlessly turning—and here
they will be: here in the room they will all be,
talking, gesturing, shoulders and elbows pressed into cushions,
somebody reading from the open book, somebody biting
into the yellow pear and bending to smell the stretched narcissus
Breathe, turn!—
but even as one turns it is lost—too late.
The warmth chills, the stir subsides,
the air comes together into an even whole.
Irrevocably moment is linked to moment.

The leather pouf, indented by a knee, has swelled up again,
bulbous, intact; the curtains have steadied into stony flutes;
an apple core browns; the spread page
is a page of print, passive as an instrument parted from players;
fire, flowers, burn and bloom
because lit, because watered,
for no other reason.

Here is a room:
people were here
millions and millions of years ago.

DORIS PEEL

Our Nearness to the Graeco-Roman Age

THIS GRAECO-ROMAN AGE must strike the student as very modern. In reading its records we often forget we are separated from these ancients by so many centuries. As evidence of this modernness we feel ourselves more at home in the era commencing with Alexander, and can more readily sympathise with the succeeding centuries than we can with mediaevalism. . . . Their problems—philosophical, religious, economic, social and political—touch us of a later era very closely.

The social habits are very modern: to travel for business, pleasure, or education was quite usual. The *nouveaux riches* were as objectionable then as now. The international exchange of wares, manners, thought, and religion was, more especially in the Roman Empire, as active as the present day. Facilities of communication were more abundant than at any time prior to the invention of steam and the era of railway construction. . . .

Comforts were generally more accessible in the Graeco-Roman age than until the past half-century. There were more accommodations for out-of-door life, and abundant lounging places. Public baths with an amazing equipment (sometimes with a library) are found in every town, however small. . . . 'Every highly educated man at this (Cicero's) time owned a library and wished to have the latest book.' Men went to their friends' libraries to consult books, as Cicero to that of Lucullus at Tusculum. It was also an era of public libraries. On the way from the modern museum in Timgad to the forum there stands on the left hand the Timgad 'Carnegie' library, with a large slab inscribed with the name of the donor and the cost. In large cities like Alexandria there were university libraries. Banking business was highly developed. . . .

In many other details the records astonish us. Many of the papyri documents, if dates and names were changed, would read as if of yesterday. There were comic artists who anticipated *Punch*, and cartoonists. One has represented Nero as a butterfly driving the fiery steeds of the chariot of state. . . . The Romans seem to have anticipated Pitman in shorthand. There was an imperial post, and there seem to have been abundant private postal systems, so that news travelled with astonishing rapidity. Among the Romans we find the precursor of our daily newspaper without the editorials, the *acta diurna*, giving the latest news and gossip.

Not only in external and accidental things but in sentiment it hardly seems possible that we can be separated by so many centuries. These ancients experienced wants similar to ours, were disturbed by similar yearnings, and moved by similar joys and sorrows. The Hellenistic literature, but chiefly the Roman, often betrays a quite modern sentiment. The opening of Cicero's *De Legibus II* reveals a love of native place with its familiar seats and charming walks. The love of landscape and of nature was as pronounced among the Romans as among ourselves. — From "The Environment of Early Christianity," by S. ANGUS. (New York: Scribner.)

Dio è Onnipotente

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

SE NOI ACCETTIAMO senza questione l'evidenza materiale, il male sembra di essere molto potente ed a volte sembra persino di trionfare sul bene. Ma il male non può avere alcun potere reale, poichè Dio, bene infinito, è onnipotente. Cristo Gesù parlò del diavolo —il male—come "bugiardo e padre della menzogna" (Giovanni 8:44). In altre parole, il male non ha vero essere, e la credenza secondo cui lo ha, è il padre della sua attività.

Il male può soltanto sembrare di esistere poichè è un'ipotesi. Il male non è saggio; non è pieno di risorse; non ha presenza od attività reale; è una falsa credenza, e per mezzo della Scienza Cristiana impariamo a trattarlo come tale.

Magnificare il male, considerarlo come potenza, od attribuirgli intelligenza ed ingegnosita, non è il modo d'interrompere la sua attività. Ma rendersi conto che il male è privo d'intelligenza e potenza perchè non è reale, poichè Dio è bene infinito, è il modo di distruggerlo. Per mezzo dello studio della Scienza Cristiana s'impara a riconoscere il male come impotente ed a renderci conto dell'onnipotenza del bene.

Il male è un'illusione, una credenza che la vita, la sostanza e l'intelligenza sono materiali, e non vi è verità in questa credenza. Dio è la sola Vita, la sola sostanza, l'unica intelligenza infinita, e l'intendimento di questo rende il male impotente. Colui che comprende questo fatto dell'essere può, di faccia all'apparente attività del male, dire, come l'Apostolo Paolo (Atti 20:24): "Niuna di queste cose mi muove" (traduzione inglese).

Comprendendo l'onnipotenza di Dio, il bene, si procede ad un'impresa legittima con un senso di fiducia. Anche se l'errore volesse opporsi, si sa che la Verità è suprema, e si dichiara con le parole d'Isaia (Isaia 50:7): "Il Signore, l'Eterno, m'ha soccorso; perciò non sono stato confuso; perciò ho reso la mia faccia simile ad un macigno, e so che non sarò svergognato".

In un mondo dove sembra che l'aggressione stia prosperando, è bene di volgere il nostro sguardo via da gli avvenimenti materiali alla realtà spirituale. Per mezzo dello studio serio della Scienza Cristiana s'imparano i fatti spirituali dell'essere e ci si attiene ad essi ad onta della testimonianza del senso materiale. Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, scrive in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pag. 306): "Non turbata in mezzo alla testimonianza dissonante dei sensi materiali, la Scienza, sempre sul trono, sta svolgendo ai mortali l'immutabile, armonioso, Principio divino,—sta svolgendo la Vita e l'universo, sempre presenti ed eterni".

Molti anni fa un gigante rivestito di tutti gli abiti di guerra sfidò l'esercito d'Israele. Egli si vantò ad alta voce, e molti avevano paura di lui ma fu sopraffatto da un giovine pastore che aveva fiducia in Dio. Il male oggi è altrettanto millantatore, ma Mrs. Eddy dice a pagina 192 di *Science and Health:* "Il male non è potenza. È una caricatura della forza, che ben presto tradisce la propria debolezza e cade, senza rialzarsi più". Appunto come Davide, colla fiducia in Dio, fu capace di sopraffare Golia, così oggi quelli che hanno fiducia in Lui contribuiscono a sopraffare l'aggressione del male.

Cristo Gesù, per mezzo del suo intendimento della Verità fu reso capace di compiere la sua missione. Egli dimostrò che il bene è la sola potenza. Sapeva che tutti quelli che comprendono Cristo, Verità, come lui, sarebbero capaci di esercitarla, e disse (Luca 10:19): "Ecco, io v'ho dato la potesta di calcar serpenti e scorpioni, e tutta la potenza del nemico; e nulla potrà farvi del male".

Oggi la Scienza Cristiana rende capaci i suoi studenti di comprendere e di dimostrare la totalità di Dio, il bene, e la nullità del male. Essa spiega le parole e le opere del grande Maestro. Ci mostra come utilizzare la potenza onnipotente della Verità come lo fece Cristo Gesù. Ci rende capaci di rimetterci intelligentemente a Dio, il bene, e di dimostrare passo passo la nullità del male.

La conoscenza che la divina Mente è sempre accessibile ci rende capaci di elevarci al disopra del dubbio e del timore. Di certo, colla comprensione dell'onnipotenza vicina, non possiamo aver paura. Persino un barlume del fatto dell'onnipotenza del bene c'innalza al disopra della credenza che sia reale qualsiasi manifestazione del male che si presenta a noi.

Mrs. Eddy scrive (*Science and Health*, pag. 470): "Se Dio, o bene, è reale, allora il male, la dissimiglianza da Dio, è irreale. Ed il male può soltanto sembrare di essere reale dando realtà all'irreale" Cessiamo di "dare realtà all'irreale" col riconoscere il male come impotente. Neghiamo ogni apparente evidenza del male e riconosciamo che poichè il male è soltanto una credenza che la vita, la sostanza, e l'intelligenza sono materiali, non ha potenza alcuna. Rendiamoci continuamente conto, poichè Dio è infinito, onnipotente, che il bene soltanto è reale. Facendo così noi sopraffaremo l'apparente attività del male nei nostri propri affari e faremo la nostra parte per soggiogare l'apparente attività del male negli affari del mondo.

Per informazioni sulle pubblicazioni in lingua italiana concernenti la Scienza Cristiana rivolgersi per iscritto a questo indirizzo: "Società Editrice della Scienza Cristiana" (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

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Intimate Message: Washington

Factory-Made Homes and Labor ..... *By Richard L. Strout*

One of the most closely organized fields in the whole trade union movement is the building trade. It is peculiarly the home of the American Federation of Labor and of the craft union. The carpenters, the plumbers, the plasterers, the electricians and others are tightly knit, semi-skilled or skilled workers, who, because of their experience have been able to organize monopolies in many cities.

They frequently represent the aristocracy of labor. Their pay is relatively high, at least on a per hour basis, and they have partially succeeded in making the rates compensate for the great degree of seasonal idleness which has been the bane of industry. A contractor who denounced the high wages of his carpenters or masons frequently forgot that these same workers found occupation for only part of the year.

The great boom in American building came back in 1925 and its decline foreshadowed the business collapse in 1929. Since the low point in building construction in the middle '30's, construction has picked up again. There is still a huge backlog of billions of dollars of needed housing, which will be helpful in reconstruction when the Nation gets back to normalcy again.

Pre-fabricated Homes Still to Come

This rather extended introduction is needed to explain one of the most difficult labor problems arising since the start of the defense emergency. For a good many years, and with increasing insistence, it has been urged that the pre-fabrication of houses is inevitable. If houses or the parts of houses could be pre-fabricated, it was urged, they could be made inside factories, winter or summer alike; they could be made by mass production methods by workers who did not need the highly-paid specialized skill of the carpenter and other craftsman, and they could be shipped to the spot of assembly and there erected in only part of the time needed for building the present home. There would be savings to contractors and home buyers both, it was urged, by pre-fabrication.

Pre-fabrication however, did not arrive. Pre-fabricated houses are still "inevitable" and still to come. It seems more likely now that pre-fabricated houses will not burst sensationally on the country, as a completed whole, but that more and more parts will be fabricated in factories, like wall board, window assemblies and the like, and that these will be put together within the form of the old practice at the site.

What raises the subject now, in acute form, is that a Detroit firm, the Currier Lumber Co., of which P. J. Currier is President, has made a low bid for 300 defense houses in Michigan and that he underbid all competitors to the tune of $431,000, which is an extraordinary amount when it is considered that his own bid is only $979,000. But John M. Carmody, Federal Works Administrator, has not yet accepted the bid. The reason is the delicate labor situation involved.

It all goes back to the question of these A. F. of L. craft unions, previously mentioned. The Currier company proposed to "pre-fabricate" the homes, or at any rate, employ a good deal of factory preparation for the assemblies. Since workers in such preparation are not skilled craftsmen, the rival Congress of Industrial Organizations has been able to invade the field, and has organized the Currier plant. There is no more bitter trade union animosity and rivalry than in this building field. The A. F. of L. groups consider it their own. There is no question of their immense power and their entrenched organizational strength. Mr. Carmody would like to give the contract to Mr. Currier, the lowest bidder. But he is holding it up because, he says, Sidney Hillman, the President's Associate OPM Director (and a member of a C. I. O. union) objects.

Hillman to Appear in Senate

Mr. Hillman is out of Washington just now, on the Pacific Coast. He has been summoned to appear before the Truman Committee of the Senate, investigating the defense situation, and will be asked to give a full account of the whole matter.

Part of the story is already pretty clearly indicated. Mr. Hillman has managed to work out an agreement with the A. F. of L. crafts unions to stabilize the building situation during the emergency. Theoretically, this should do away with strikes, though as a matter of fact some have occurred. The defense construction program may run to five billions. At all costs, some Administration officials feel, the stabilization agreement should be lived up to. The building trades have agreed to give up their double time for overtime demand in this agreement.

But on the other hand, there is Mr. Currier's low bid. Mr. Carmody shows his obvious sympathy with Mr. Currier. Why should the latter be penalized he implies because he employs C. I. O. workers; particularly if he has, as it is asserted, worked out pre-fabrication methods that would "revolutionize" the construction industry? Mr. Carmody puts the matter up to Mr. Hillman.

Obviously the first thing in this situation is to obtain more facts. It is too early to cast a snap judgment where some of the premises are still in doubt. But if the facts are actually as they have been indicated before the Truman Committee, the Administration and the public are in for an important decision. We use the word "public" after due reflection. In a matter as fundamental as this, public opinion will have a good deal to do in deciding the issue. The issue seems to be whether to disrupt the so-called "stability" of a basic industry, or whether to sacrifice immediate financial advantages in a particular bid for the benefit of keeping peace, and letting some not very sleepy dogs lie.

Memo From Britain:

'Live and Let Live' ..... *By Robert Powell*

London

The British attitude towards Soviet Russia has undergone important changes during the past four months. The prolonged and heroic resistance with which Russia has met the German attack has made a great impression on all classes of the community.

The first reaction has naturally been one of relief that the ferocity of the German attack has been diverted for at least a time. This has been followed by a re-examination on the part of many people here of their general attitude towards Soviet Russia.

Opinion on the whole can be divided roughly into three kinds.

1. That group of people, who despised Communism, or more properly the methods by which it attained power, and who had no place for Russia in their scheme of things.

2. The group, numerically small, who can be classed as out-and-out partisans of Moscow, who accepted the Third International's explanations without question, and acted on the assumption that Russia could do no wrong. These people were, until the German attack on Russia the most active critics of the "imperial" war. Their criticism now takes the form of condemning government aid to Russia as totally inadequate to meet the present needs.

3. The largest section believed Russia to be such a victim of bad organization and inept leadership that the German armies would go through to the Urals "like a knife through butter." They judged Russia's military strength by reports of the first half of the Russo-Finnish war. In addition the Stalin regime was considered so rotten that it would be but a matter of days before there would be dissolution and chaos.

Disproved by Events

Events have disproved such conceptions. Whether the Germans capture Leningrad and Moscow, or are still battling for them, when these lines appear in print, the determined resistance of the Russians and their remarkable unity under such a terrific strain have forced the average Britisher to some conclusions, which may be more far-reaching in their implication than is at the moment realized.

The ignorance shown by so-called informed circles in Britain in their early comments on the German-Russian situation has not increased the average Britisher's faith in some branches of the national leadership, since these opinions showed a marked tendency to accept German estimates of quick success in the East. The old vexed question has been heard again on many hands, whether this war could not have been averted by calling the Soviets into consultation in the fall of 1938.

The determination shown in the "scorched earth policy" is interpreted as something more than an indication of the character of this people. It is taken as strong proof that Russian youth today has found in Communism an ideal worth fighting for. Even the most reactionary Britisher would not now maintain that there was hope of success for opposition from without in present-day Russia.

From all sections of opinion there is widespread regret that it is not felt possible to take advantage of Germany's involvement in the East to stage an attack from the West, especially since reports from occupied countries like Norway and Holland show the people are ripe for revolt.

After the War?

Although the war is still in its early stages, many people are thinking about the effect of Russia's stand upon the ultimate settlement of post-war Europe. Assuming the defeat of Germany, it is clear that Russia will have an important say in the peace. Like Britain, Russia has no territorial demands, but its influence in the ideological sphere will be strong. It requires little imagination to realize that the end of this war will produce conditions in Europe, in which nothing short of the closest co-operation between the victorious countries will suffice to keep order. The longing for immediate realization of economic changes long overdue, and the temption to wipe off old scores in a lawless manner, without mentioning the more immediate problems of food and raw materials shortage, will produce conditions calling for firm handling.

In such a situation only real co-operation between Britain and Russia, with the United States at their side, can lead the world into calmer waters. The fact that these countries are now co-operating to break German aggression should pave the way for their partnership in working for peace, and for a closer proximity in their differing politico-economic outlook, based on a policy of "live and let live."

To Change the Subject:

Take Thirty Gallons of Cider and Boil ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

There's an apple butter problem, it seems. With all the big issues up for discussion in our Nation, I had missed it until now. But the legislative representative of one of the big farm organizations has made me aware of it.

The trouble is, the American public isn't getting the real, early American article, this farm spokesman insists. We may be satisfied with the apple butter put on the market by the canning factories; but if we are, it's just because we haven't tasted the variety that is made on the farm from cider simmering in a great copper kettle in the tangy autumn air. Fred Brenckman, writing from his Washington office to the National Grange Monthly, states the issue frankly and forcibly, with no attempt to spare the feelings of the canning companies.

The trouble, he tells us in his article, is that the market for apple butter has been almost destroyed by the sale of "what should be more properly called pumpkin butter." "That commodity is little more than a fraud and a disappointment," writes the aroused Mr. Brenckman. "But," he adds significantly, "it does not fool those who know the taste of real apple butter, made in the big copper kettle on the farm, with a piece of sassafras root boiled into the mixture, perhaps, for flavoring."

Mr. Brenckman, who retains the fresh-air outlook of his Pennsylvania Dutch farm boyhood, despite years in Washington, gives the readers of the Grange publication a lesson in the making of real apple butter. It's a task done on a scale that awes a kitchenette cook like myself. "Take 30 gallons of cider," his recipe begins. "Boil down to one-half. Then add four 12-quart buckets of apples, peeled, quartered, and core removed. . . ." and so on with sugar in proportion. Of course work of such scope is done out-of-doors, and it calls for the help of the whole family. There are no short-cuts in this process. The last stage of the work—the final boiling down of the combined apples and reduced cider—takes eight or nine hours, with frequent stirring.

Perhaps these processes could be done by machinery, but who could expect the mass-produced butter to have the flavor of that of the farm, stirred in the light of a harvest moon, with the drying leaves and the moist soil giving off scents that must surely find their way into the copper kettle? Not Mr. Brenckman.

He thinks farmers should do something about the situation confronting the unfortunate city dwellers who have never tasted real apple butter. There are real business opportunities here, he is convinced. He has almost persuaded me to invest in a cider press, a copper kettle, and a bit of a farm where I could set them up and go to work with Mr. Brenckman's recipe.

What really convinces me that I have missed a great deal in not knowing real apple butter is a reminiscent note in his article. Mr. Brenckman recalled a visit to the home of a master of the Pennsylvania State Grange. The farm table was laden with delicious food, and the guests were wondering how they could choose from so many tempting dishes. But the father of this household scanned the table with concern, searching for something missing.

"Jane, you've forgotten the apple butter," he said in an undertone to his daughter.

I do hope someone will put Mr. Brenckman's ideal apple butter on the market. If only he could find time between legislative sessions to turn out a batch himself.

New Supreme Court Dignified—But Human, Too

High bench's traditional rigidity has grown less as it has gained steadily in efficiency.

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — The Supreme Court, which is as old as the Republic and as new as tomorrow, is once more in session.

The visiting woman from South Bend and her two children watch a page boy go down the seated line of black-robed figures at their dais in the marble temple which houses the Court, presenting a slip of paper to each Justice. Each Justice marks on it. "Gracious!" says the woman from South Bend, "Now they are deciding a great constitutional question!"

But she is wrong. The Justices are just designating what they will have for lunch. For Supreme Court Justices eat, too. Lunch takes only half an hour, however, on hearing days, when the Court meets at noon and sits to 2; then recesses and is back at work again from 2:30 to 4:30.

The Court is the most august and powerful judicial tribunal on earth. And newspapermen in the past have been asked how a World Series game was going, and watched the interested eye and the change of expression as the slip of paper bearing the score was passed along the row of swivel seats, from one famous jurist to another.

This merely means that the Court, besides having an immense weight of dignity sitting upon it, is intensely human. Because it has grown far more efficient and more businesslike in the past years it has become less rigid, too. Outside of the decorous quality that necessarily sits upon the proceedings, there is an informal atmosphere which grows out of the need of the Justices to learn facts. Nearly every important case today opens up new fields of specialized knowledge which they must learn. In former times a case was sometimes not reached for three years. Now a case brought up at the outset of a term is usually decided before its conclusion. The administrative court processes are vastly more businesslike and the Court has wider discretion over what it will hear and reject. Labor is intense. It would be fair to put a placard outside the marble pillared corridors of Washington's most impressive temple today with the words, "Men Working."

Series of Precedents

The new Court is setting a series of statistical precedents as it meets. It has a new Chief Justice, it has two new members, and they all took their new places Oct. 6, setting a precedent in the long Court's history since 1790.

Then again, seven of the present members were picked by one President, and the eighth, the new Chief Justice, was also elevated to that post by Mr. Roosevelt, though originally named to the Court by President Coolidge. The remaining Court member, Mr. Justice Roberts, Pennsylvania Republican and key figure in the transition phase before the New Deal Justices created their new majority, was named by President Hoover.

The new court is composed of younger men than the body which New Dealers attacked for alleged obstructionism. For the first four years of Mr. Roosevelt's Presidency there was no retirement from the Court, though normally two take place in a Presidential term. The average age rose to close to an all-time peak, at 72. Today it is 55. Mr. Justice Douglas, the "youngster" of the Court at 42, and Justices Murphy and Jackson, both under 50, have a normal expectancy of 20 or 25 years' service on the great tribunal, where perfect security, quiet power and intellectual stimulus extend the life span.

It has been remarked that the "Old Court," with its great men, Holmes, Brandeis, Van Devanter and the like, was not given to unanimous opinions as this Court, or any Court is unlikely to be, but it had worked out a mutual understanding between the various groups and established life-time friendships and understandings between members. It will be some time before this drastically revised Court establishes a similar teamwork.

It is commonly, and erroneously assumed, that the nine Justices hear the arguments in a case, then turn to their copies of the Constitution, thumb down the pages to the right passage and paragraph and automatically arrive at a decision which is as inevitable as finding the third angle of a right-angle triangle, if the other two are known. But that isn't what happens at all.

As every student of the subject knows, Supreme Court Justices are human and fallible. As Professor Powell of the Harvard Law School once wrote, "In most of the crucial decisions the determining factor is what is inside a majority of Justices rather than what is inside the document framed by the Fathers."

He continued:

"It was the intellectual bent and emotional bias of majorities of the Court that kept Congress from suppressing interstate trade in the products of child labor, from establishing a pension system on interstate railways, and from paying bonuses to farmers for crop restriction. . . . The living Constitution is but in small part the instrument that came from the framers and is in large part the product of never-ending evolution."

It would be idle to deny that the most powerful personality affecting the U. S. Court today is that of a man who does not sit on it but who picked a majority of the members because of his desire to have a particular liberal view represented on the high tribunal in years to come. The most notable recent example of the effect of individual personality in guiding the judicial course was in the transition years, just over, in which the conservative and liberal groups were nicely balanced, and in which Mr. Justice Roberts, in conjunction with the then Chief Justice Hughes, tipped the beam ultimately on the so-called "liberal" side. The Social Security Act was upheld by just 5 to 4, the Wagner Act was upheld 5 to 4; the abrogation of gold payments in contracts in the Holyoke case was sustained by the same narrow line. State minimum wage legislation, rejected in the Tipaldo case in 1936, won a 5-to-4 victory in the Washington State Minimum Wage Law and there were other examples of apparent reversals.

'Elder Statesmen'

The fact is that the members of the Court are called upon to play the role of elder statesmen. Under the Federal system it is always necessary to have an umpire between States and Government. But in addition to that, the authority of the Court can be stretched much further. When a Justice finally votes on a specific case he may be influenced, deep in his consciousness, by whether he thinks that a certain act is wise. He will almost certainly be tempted to follow in the uncharted judicial seas the soundings of his inner economic and social predilections.

Most informed observers recognize this, and see in it no cause for wonder. Mister Dooley commented that the Supreme Court follows "th' iliction returns." Mr. Justice Holmes recognized it too, and while he was skeptical of all things, including his own judgments, he repeatedly warned his colleagues in powerful dissents not to halt the States in governmental experimentation though they trespassed beyond the scope which they and he felt wise. The reconstituted Court now established by President Roosevelt is not, in the long run, likely to agree within itself any better than the courts of the past. New fissures and lines of cleavage will develop. The early flexibility of approach will harden into divergent patterns. But for a while at least, and probably as long as Mr. Roosevelt's appointees remain dominant, it will give latitude to the individual States to make sweeping social experiments, and it will be more chary than in the past in vetoing legislation as a sort of third house of Congress.

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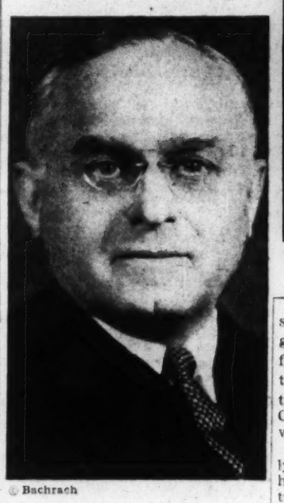

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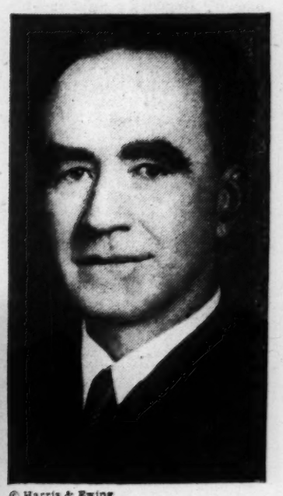

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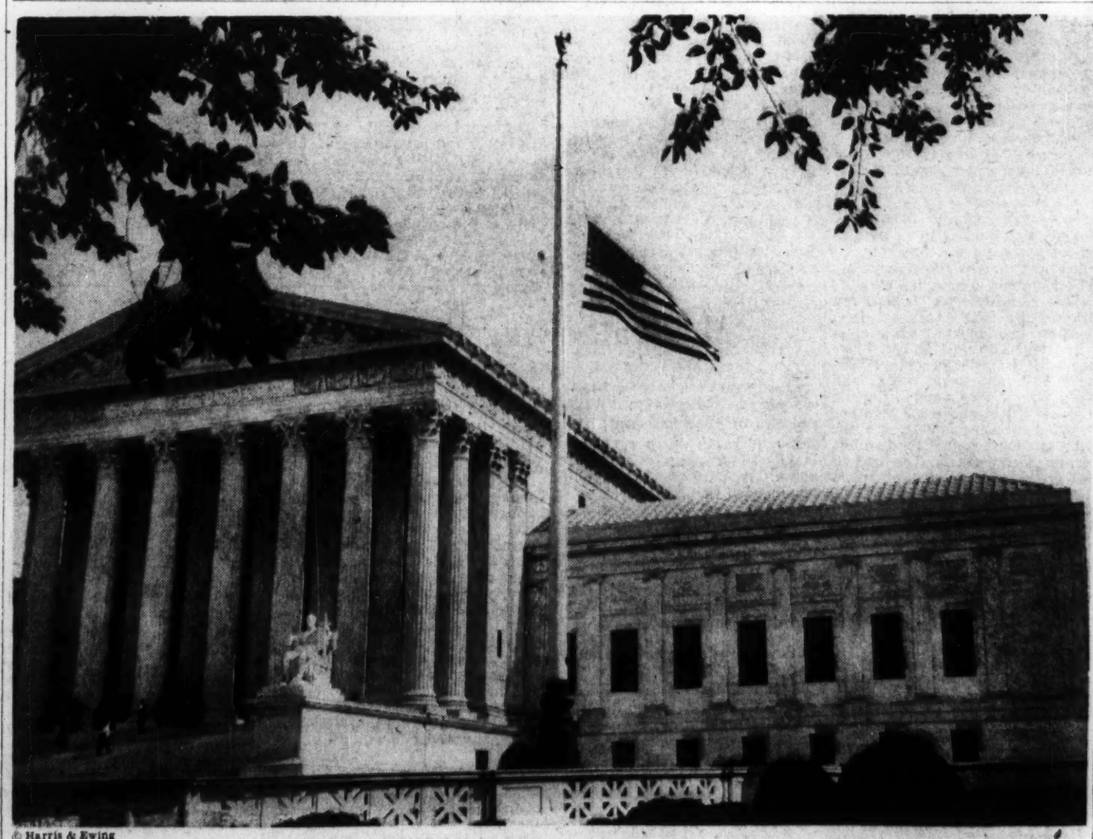

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In Honor of Louis D. Brandeis
The flag of the Court Building is at half mast in memory of the Court's great crusading liberal justice.

The Christian Science Monitor
Woman's Page—October 10, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

Major General Beith (Ian Hay) Describes New Weapons British Women Operate

Britain's Famous Novelist-Playwright Says That For First Time in History Women Give Command to Fire

By Inez Whiteley Foster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This is a firsthand story of the part courageous women are now playing in the Battle of Britain—a story thrillingly told me by a man who is one of the best qualified in all England to know whereof he speaks. This man is Major General Beith, Director of Public Relations for Great Britain until recently—so recently, in fact, that he had been but three days in America on the afternoon of our meeting last week.

Known on both sides of the Atlantic for many years as Ian Hay, one of England's most popular novelist-playwrights, Major General Beith has, for the last 2½ years, had the strenuous job of being Great Britain's wartime Director of Public Relations—a job which at first involved the extremely difficult task of helping his country raise her army by public opinion and voluntary means at a time when it was only 200,000 strong. This army has since increased to 3,000,000 or 4,000,000 men as well as many thousands of women now completely and thoroughly organized in their own defense activities.

Encouraging Message

Crossing the ocean on a ship under British convoy, Ian Hay is here to lecture on British war activities. Almost the first thing he said was greatly comforting to a world which has watched, with increased admiration, England's unparalleledly gallant defense: "England is in an infinitely stronger position today than she was a year ago, because we have now had two years in which to overtake our past unreadiness. Now our air force is completely on top, and there has not been a single daylight raid on London for the last six months. Of course, we have much more difficulty at night; because enemy planes come over flying very high, and you cannot see them. But generally people do not take so much notice now of air-raid sirens, because we have gotten so that we can beat the enemy planes off the minute they are over the coast."

"And then we have also perfected some marvelous new military instruments which are infallible aids," remarked Ian Hay, who seems not to have a trace of the Scottish accent with which he was born John Hay Beith, later becoming Captain of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders Division of the British Expeditionary Force in the last war.

Women Operate New Instruments

"You may not as yet have heard much about one of the most marvelous of them all," he explained. "In fact it was kept so secret that not many people have known, until the last month or so, that a large number of trained women have been assisting men in one of the most vital departments of our defense—by working what is called 'predictors.' For the first time in all of England's history, women now give the order, 'Fire!' to gunners. And I think that with the exception of the legendary Russian women's 'Death Battalion,' it is also the first time it has occurred in world history," continued Ian Hay. "We have what is called a 'Mixed Anti-Aircraft Battery' manning some of our guns. Half of the people working these batteries are regular men gunners; and the other half are women who, by working these 'predictors,' do the spotting of the target, and give directions to gunners about the pointing and elevation of the gun. They have the rank of enlisted men and are commanded by a woman sergeant."

"What are these predictors?" I asked.

"They are ground instruments which really require the most skillful handling, and women seem to be especially apt at working them. The women wear earphones and receive messages for different batteries, about the arrival and direction of approaching enemy planes, as they turn the dials of their 'predictors,' which absorb all information about height, direction and speed of approach, also number of planes getting constantly nearer. It is a woman's job to help in the continual readjustment of her 'predictor' machine as she receives each new bit of information—and actually to decide where a plane is. When she has decided that an enemy bomber is near enough for a gun to be pointed at the track of his approach—she shouts 'Fire!' to a man gunner. If the order 'Fire!' is given too soon—the charge is wasted, for it would reach the given point before the enemy plane. So a calculation must be made to the exact second."

Radiolocation Is Proving Vital

All branches of radiolocation are of the utmost importance—agrees also the British Press Service in this country. For since radiolocation has been installed, the Royal Air Force has been able to do away with maintaining huge staffs of standing patrols. And because this has required so many thousands of persons with radio knowledge to help in their maintenance, women are now being trained to assist in this indispensable work. Even young girls are taught the intricacies of a simple radio hook-up.

"Then we have another new development—which is almost like a cinema secret service film, it is so exciting and interesting to watch," Ian Hay went on. "That is the job many of our women and girl members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force are doing. They are working day and night watching movements of enemy planes as they come over. Far below ground, in a sort of Jules Verne sub-subterranean circular chamber, 12 women sit around a large table on which is a huge map of all England and its coastal ports. No matter what is happening on the ground overhead, this work below ground goes on every minute. There is a girl to sit opposite every one of England's 12 divisions—and she, too, wears headphones which inform her instantly of every move in an air battle hundreds of miles above her head. As the news of enemy approach is telephoned to her, she reaches out with her rake and places a certain number of blocks on the board in her section—which action immediately tells the officer in command (who is looking down from the balcony on the operations) just what can be done.

"He can then order one of two things in counterattack. He can telephone to the nearest fighting squadron planes, the 'Spitfires,' to go up and do something about it. In this case, one of these girls gets the news in her headphone, and she puts on, we'll say, red blocks to signify that the planes which are heading for the bombers are checking their progress. Often it happens that the girl across from her moves her rake and puts on yellow blocks—and the two divisions meet and collide. This actual representation of the battle (though it looks a lot like people playing games) enables the officer in command of operations to know immediately what is best to be done. Or perhaps the controller may have decided it would be simpler to deal with the intruders by anti-aircraft fire. This, too, he can accomplish readily. For in this subterranean chamber, the officers sit at a switchboard which represents all the anti-aircraft guns; and from where he sits, an officer can give an order for any anti-aircraft gun to be fired anywhere in England. It's quite a remarkable thing to watch, really," explained Ian Hay. "And in either case, the intruders can be brought down. But naturally you never take both these steps at once, for obviously that would be dangerous to your own men," he smiled.

Recently, 18-year-old Mary Churchill, the Prime Minister's youngest daughter, enrolled to do her share as a private in the Women's Auxiliary Territorial Service, and began her own anti-aircraft training. Another branch has members all over England who have been placed in gunners' establishments carrying out research on war weapons, testing munitions and measuring and recording the velocity of shells. Each girl or woman has a university degree of science; and all wear for safety's sake the traditional kit of the "gunners" they displace. Officers in the A. T. S. wear white skirts, and "other ranks," blue skirts. Due to their being thus conspicuously dressed, safety look-outs can quickly pick them out on the range."

Ian Hay is thoroughly at home in New York, where one of his plays, "Bachelor Born," ran for almost a year in 1937. For 30 years, London has loved his plays—among them being the famous "Tilly of Bloomsbury," and also his well-written novels, "Pip," "A Man's Man," and the "First Hundred Thousand."

British Official Photographs. Crown Copyright Reserved

Upper left: In operations rooms like this, many feet below ground, RAF officers and girl plotters of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force work day and night watching the movements of enemy planes over Britain. From the gallery, the officers are able to plan the defense against enemy bombers through viewing the map below, which gives a continuous record of information supplied by scattered detecting posts. Upper right: At a "gunners" establishment somewhere in England, these A. T. S. officers are measuring and recording shell velocity. Lower left: The veil of secrecy has recently been raised from the system of radiolocation by means of which hostile aircraft can be more accurately located and anti-aircraft fire directed to the target. These girls in training for radiolocation work are learning the intricacies of a radio hook-up. Lower right: Major General Beith (Ian Hay), who recently arrived in the United States to lecture on British war activities. For over two years Major General Beith has served as Great Britain's wartime Director of Public Relations.

Special on Skirts!—For Your Dressing Table

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Special on skirts! Sizes seventy-two to seventy-eight! Impossible? No. Not when it's dressing-table skirts. And what variety! We've been collecting ideas for them as some people collect stamps, old glass, antiques, autographs. We've collected so many that we just have to share a few.

A dressing-table skirt is quite as apt to express its owner's personality as the skirt which she wears. For instance, there is our tailored friend whose dressing-table boasts nothing but a patent leather belt around the top, from which pale green shantung falls in soft and simple lines.

We have another tailored friend who chose pastel linen and round shiny buttons about the size of a fifty-cent piece. She split the skirt up the front and put the big black buttons around the edges.

Our Czechoslovak friend can transform a room or make a dress—given two dollars and a quiet afternoon! The skirt of her dressing-table is made of red percale, very full, and very bright, and very warm. Two bands of white rick-rack, just above the hem and about two inches apart, are the only trimming except for two big, white patch pockets. The pockets are not only intriguingly ornamental, but useful as well. They hold fresh powder puffs, Kleenex, a comb, and some bobbie pins.

Our modern friend goes in for plaids. Her dressing-table has a top of quilted plaid seersucker and a peplum of the plaid over a full swish skirt of dotted swiss. The little chair has a quilted seat and a plain slip-cover back of the seersucker. Incidentally, this friend made her drapes of the plaid seersucker, edged with white ball fringe. They are short and perky, and altogether delightful.

Really, dressing-table skirts are a challenge to anyone's ingenuity as well as a hint of one's personality. They can make an old scarred table, a board across two boxes, even old orange crates look glamorous. For ourselves, we're going to use an old washstand that has been in the attic for years. Guess we'll go get it right now!

E. L. L.

Fascinating Fields for Women

(4) Advertising Departments Offer Man-Sized Jobs

By Marcy Babbitt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When hundreds of women throng the department stores and move advertised merchandise quickly off the counters—that is cause indeed for joy in the hearts of the advertising managers. It is proof that they have performed their jobs well.

Magic names in the field are Mary Lewis, Margaret Fishback, Gay Walton, Fleur Fenton, whose brilliant careers are a source of deep inspiration to the enterprising newcomer. Almost from the beginning the achievements of these women rested on one simple talent. That two of them started behind counters in department stores and two behind typewriters does not matter. All knew how to sell.

Essential Differences

To start is the thing, and employment agents 'and personnel managers are the first stops along the way. Let me tell you of the essential differences which I discovered existing between agencies and advertising departments.

"What have you done?" the advertising agencies are inclined to ask the beginner. But—"What can you do?" and, more importantly, "What can you do to help us sell more goods?" ask the department stores and the advertising or sales promotional divisions of manufacturing companies.

To be given creative work to do in the advertising agency you must have some background of achievement. On the other hand, the advertising departments and department stores are more inclined to equip you with that background. Further, while advertising agencies frequently insist that the beginner have a college background, the department stores and advertising departments lay down no such restrictions.

College Not Necessary

On the contrary, a charming, gracious, and cultured advertising director who told me that as a young girl she had turned down a college education in preference to business experience and had never regretted it, said: "Girls with advertising ambition should get out into the stores and obtain first-hand contact with the public before attempting active work in the advertising field. Selling behind a counter is a marvelous training ground for a career, much better than a secluded and sheltered college life. Culture and education need never cease. A girl can acquire them through evening courses, by reading, by observing daily events."

The big job of the advertising agency is to create the ideas and advertisements for national advertising. But actually to impel the customer to buy the merchandise right in the stores is the more practical concern of the department stores and advertising managers.

Must Take Broader View

While the department stores must naturally reflect the mentalities and tastes of the local town and city women, the advertising manager of a manufacturing company must take a broader view of her public, for frequently this public spreads out to the four corners of America. Unless they "ring the bell" in the consumer thought wherever seen, advertisements and promotional literature are valueless.

If you want to see how others do it, study the advertisements of leading department stores from the standpoint of ideas, writing technique, design layout, and art work. Try then to write your own versions and see how close you come to freshness, originality, and effectiveness. Don't stop there. Go out into the stores—to department stores that cater to all types of women, the exclusives as well as the bargain stores—and look at their windows, their displays. Study their personnel. Observe how merchandise is stocked and sold.

Excellent Courses Available

While many in the profession have risen to top rank without ever having taken an advertising course, it is well to learn all phases of the job as soon as possible. Excellent courses in advertising copy, merchandising, marketing, production, fashions, displays, are available at night and day colleges. A course in advertising art, even if you have no apparent talent, will provide you with the mechanics of layout and production so vital when you are preparing your copy. Merchandising is one of the lifelines of advertising departments. To sell more goods is its purpose; and to do this, merchandising endows its line with a special glamour or value.

Sell to Small Towns

Do not think that large metropolitan areas typify the taste of the largest buying group in the country. That is a mistake made by "big-town" girls, who think in terms of their own citified social spheres.

Average women in the small or medium-sized towns are the people whose hearts you must reach. And to do this you must know how they live and think and feel. If you can possibly obtain selling experience in a small or medium-sized town, grasp the opportunity; it will be a valuable background.

Stenography is an advantage but not an essential. Typing, however, is necessary.

By Way of Summary

Let us review the situation. The promotional and advertising work in the department stores consists of: Writing advertisements, evolving new copy slants and merchandising ideas, developing themes and slogans, supervising window displays, having a hand in the styling of the store interiors, co-operating on the restyling of the store's package goods, and initiating fashion shows.

Work in the advertising departments of manufacturing concerns consists of: Co-operating with the agency on national programs; writing, creating, and planning promotional booklets, package inserts, and price lists for the retailer or the customers; developing displays and merchandising schemes. This work demands accuracy.

Decide Which You Are

If you have a distinct flair for writing, but little native executive ability, it might be well for you to navigate to the agencies. If you are accurate, a person of distinct executive ability, possess an innate understanding of business, you are good material for advertising managership in a department store or with a large national manufacturer.

The steps leading up to advertising managership are not strewn with roses. Glamour does not attend every inch of the way. But if the vision and the desire to serve are there, a healthy attitude of humility toward the work, and a willingness to tackle any job in the line of duty, large or small, pleasant or unpleasant, pave the way to promotion.

Fourth of six Friday articles.

Make a Sewing Room in the Basement

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have you explored the full possibilities of your basement? Is it just a place to dump everything that doesn't fit any place else in the house? Is it used just for the laundry and coal bin?

Go down and look at your basement with seeing eyes. Yes, you can do things to that basement without spending a cent. Of course, if you have money to spend, you can make a show place out of it, but simply by utilizing ideas you can turn it into a useful place.

Have you ever thought about putting the sewing machine in the basement? Perhaps your snap judgment is that it is too dark to sew down there. But look again. Surely there is one window that would let in good light, if it were washed.

Let us say that you have been ironing, and have laid aside the garments that need mending, a patch, a seam or a button. After your ironing is finished, you want to sit down for a few minutes. If your sewing machine were at hand, you could mend that seam, or do the little repairing that should be done before the clean clothes are put away. Perhaps you are fortunate enough to have a sewing room upstairs where clothes may be put until you have time to take the necessary stitches. But, more likely, you are not. Why not see what you can do with the basement?

One young mother of two little folks found she could make their clothes by having her machine in the basement where she could keep an eye on them playing in the yard, while she was sewing close by.

Then there is the busy mother who always sews in the basement after the little girls are put to bed. She knows she can work late without disturbing them.

Suppose you are cutting out a new dress in the dining room. It is time to get dinner, so the sewing must all be gathered up and the dining room put in order. Or if you sew in the bedroom, when the end of the day comes the room looks terrible.

If, on the other hand, you use the basement, you can leave the dress just as it is, and when you have time to take it up again, it is waiting for you. Often you can get in an extra hour of sewing if everything is handy and available for instant use.

You will enjoy the quiet and convenience of your basement, and you will see further possibilities for its use as you clean it up, and open your thought to new ideas.

W. H. G.

Use Vines To Make Screens

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the Victorian days in England and in some other countries abroad, there were still great houses with rooms too immense for comfort and coziness, although the trend was getting away from the building of over-large homes. On the older estates, where the rooms were both large in area and high studded, many decorative screens were used to overcome, in a measure, the general lack of coziness. They could be moved easily, if space were needed for entertainment on a large scale.

Chief among these screens and very beautiful were those made of living vines. They were not only efficient, the density of the vines giving the desired privacy, but they were delightful, besides, and could be moved about as wished. Sometimes they were used to shield a person writing at a desk, or to partition off a quiet corner to read in. Often they screened a small cozy place for tea.

* * *

An oblong box, built of any desired length, formed the basis of such a screen. To this was attached an upright trellis, usually made of wire, woven into a mesh, somewhat like the chicken wire that we can buy so inexpensively today. The boxes were filled with rich soil and the vines, most often English ivy, grew luxuriantly thick. Plants which had already been started with shoots were the most desirable to use, because they could be twined at once into the mesh. The dirt boxes would then be placed in ornamental ones of various materials and patterns. Care had to be taken to see that they were moisture proof, so that the floors and carpets would not get marked from frequent waterings.

On the larger estates, the screens were well started in the greenhouses or conservatories before they were placed in the great drawing rooms. In smaller homes they were kept in sunny windows until they had grown thick and tall enough to be useful.

* * *

Although there are few today who have such large rooms, it seems to me that some people would like to make these beautiful screens, using any pretty climber and growing them on a sun porch. They need not be so large and pretentious as were those in the old mansions, but they would make delightful house decorations, especially for parties or weddings. A screen of this kind would be a joy and a convenience to a shut-in and would be inexpensive to make.

G. S. W.

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Freedley Musical in Premiere at Colonial—Radio and Screen

'Let's Face It' Offers New Cole Porter Songs

By L. A. Sloper

The new Vinton Freedley-Cole Porter musical comedy, "Let's Face It,' is riotous, rowdy, and ribald. It's a good dancing show. Mr. Porter's music is clever if reminiscent, and Danny Kaye, chief featured player, does much to verify and strengthen the good impression he made last year in "Lady in the Dark."

The book however, is weak, and for this witness, not nearly so funny as it appeared to be for many in the friendly opening night audience. The story has to do with three ladies who discover that their husbands have been wandering in strange pastures, and try to lure them home again by stooping to conquer. This plot has done excellent service for centuries, but although the authors have brought it up to date by borrowing their three young men from an army camp, they have lagged behind their predecessors in their wit and humor.

The fun of the show derives from the talents of the individual performers and from the musical commentary rather than from the lines or the lyrics. Not all the noise and energy of the performance can conceal the fact that the piece is slow in getting under way, and dull for the first hour or so.

Of Mr. Kaye much was expected by the public and much was demanded by the producers. In fact, he had rather too much to do, from the time he crashed through the wall of a service club in a tank to his final pantomime song just before the finale.

Moreover, some of his duties had been assigned to him without regard to his peculiar talents. In particular, it is pure waste of activity to require him to sing such a sentimental ditty as "Ev'rything I Love." It's a good song, with some charming instrumental and choral accompaniment, but this kind of thing is not his affair. Nor is he especially adapted to the rest of the routine of the romantic hero of musical comedy.

But when he has his own type of thing to do, he runs away with the show. His "Fairy Tale," for example, is a hilarious combination of 'Baby Snooks and "Peter and the Wolf"; his patter song "Let's Not Talk About Love," is in the manner of last season's "Tchaikovsky" item, and his final number, "Melody in Four F," describing in pantomime and jabber, with an occasional intelligible word, the career of a drafted man from the receipt of his number, through his examination and his initiation under a sergeant to his experiences in maneuvers, is a brilliant performance which enlists his full abilities and marks a step ahead of his work in "Lady in the Dark." But unless the show is shortened by cutting the first scene, say, this climax comes too late in the evening.

Mr. Kaye is not alone on the stage. He is ably seconded and companioned, for example, by Eve Arden as the lady of wealth who buys his services and by Mary Jane Walsh as the girl he is in love with Miss Arden uses her familiar hard-pan style to advantage, and Miss Walsh has the indispensable ability to project her points.

Benny Baker is present with his rotund comicality, and Edith Meiser and Vivian Vance are the other two wives. Jack Williams does an expert tap specialty, and Mary Parker and Billy Daniel contribute adagio dances with jitterbug overtones. Sunnie O'Dea and Nanette Fabray are attractive and talented as the sweethearts of the other two soldiers. The sets are pleasing and the costumes luxurious.

'Let's Face It'

Colonial Theater, Boston—Vinton Freedley presents "Let's Face It," a new musical comedy, music and lyrics by Cole Porter, book by Herbert and Dorothy Fields, staged by Edward McGregor, dances and ensembles by Charles Walters, settings by Harry Horner, costumes designed by John Hardriker. The cast:

Madge Hall ..... Marguerite Benton
Helen Marcy ..... Helen Bliss
Dorothy Crowthers ..... Helen Devlin
Anna ..... Kalita Humphreys
Winnie Potter ..... Mary Jane Walsh
Mrs. Fink ..... Lois Bolton
Mrs. Wigglesworth ..... Margie Evans
Another Maid ..... Sally Bond
Maggie Watson ..... Eve Arden
Julian Watson ..... Joseph Macauley
Nancy Collister ..... Vivian Vance
George Collister ..... James Todd
Cornelia Abigail Pigeon ..... Edith Meiser
Judge Henry Clay Pigeon ..... Fred Irving Lewis
Molly Wincor ..... Marion Harvey
Margaret Howard ..... Beverly Whitney
Ann Todd ..... Jane Ball
Philip ..... Henry Austin
Jules ..... Tony Caridi
Eddie Hilliard ..... Jack Williams
Frankie Burns ..... Benny Baker
Muriel McGillicuddy ..... Sunnie O'Dea
Jean Blanchard ..... Nanette Fabray
Lieut. Wiggins ..... Houstan Richards
Jerry Walker ..... Danny Kaye
Gloria Gunther ..... Betty Moran
Sigana Earle ..... Miriam Franklin
Master of Ceremonies ..... William Lilling
Private Walsh ..... Fred Nay
Dance Team ..... Mary Parker, Billy Daniel
Stanislav Tschevelov ..... Garry Davis
Mrs. Wiggins ..... Kalita Humphreys
Head Waiter ..... George Florence
The Royal Guards ..... Tommy Gleason, Ollie West, Roy Russell, Ricki Tanzi, Henry Austin, Tony Caridi.

Danny Kaye
Leading Player in "Let's Face It" at the Colonial.

Miss Hepburn Ranks High

Hollywood Letter

By Frank Daugherty
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

It furnishes a study in contrasts to watch Katharine Hepburn today on the set of "Woman of the Year," at the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer studios, and to remember that it is only a couple of years since she was called "poison at the box office." Having established that most of the country will go to see her in a good picture, she has returned to Hollywood as one of its biggest stars.

This is shown both in Miss Hepburn and in the new attitude Hollywood has taken toward her. Miss Hepburn came back to the Metro studios asking to have her same crew back for work on the new picture. This was a rather trying request. Some workers had gone to other pictures, and it called for a bit of rearrangement to get them back. But Miss Hepburn got her crew.

* * *

She takes a personal interest in each of them. From the grip or gaffer to cameraman and director, they're all her friends. Tea and home-made cakes and cookies by Miss Hepburn's very capable cook are served to the entire crew every day, and star and crew sit down to rest and eat and discuss the important events of the day—and this doesn't mean the picture alone on Miss Hepburn's set.

Miss Hepburn, who has wanted very much to make a picture with Spencer Tracy, fell heir to Mr. Tracy's services when Metro decided to shelve "The Yearling." She was also able to secure as her director George Stevens, who had directed her in "Alice Adams," a picture she has always considered one of her best.

Mr. Stevens may also be remembered as the director of one of Ginger Rogers' pictures, Vivacious Lady," and of "Gunga Din," and more recently, "Penny Serenade."

* * *

A native of the Sonoma Valley, Mr. Stevens counts himself one of that group of stock players, known in the West as "Coast Defenders," who played the stock theaters of Seattle, Vancouver, Portland, San Francisco, and Los Angeles for many years, and of whom Frank Bacon was perhaps the best known member.

Stevens came to Hollywood as an actor in about 1921. He found the competition heavy, and switched over to a job as an assistant in a camera crew. He soon tried writing, and gag writing, and in 1930 was given his first picture to direct.

His forte is comedy, but he is versatile, and has already shown ability to handle dramatic subjects and spectacles. From his old stage training he became imbued with the importance of rehearsing, and he is known for the careful and long rehearsals he gives all his pictures before he begins to shoot. But even before the cameras, he never lets down, and his pictures are known for the many shots made of each scene.

After completion of "Women of the Year," Miss Hepburn goes to New York to appear in a play, and Mr. Stevens returns to Columbia to direct Jean Arthur.

On the Stage

According to the New York Times, "Junior Miss" may be expected at the Wilbur Theater in Boston on Nov. 10. The date previously mentioned has been Nov. 3. Recent additions to the cast are Barbara Robbins and Francesca Bruning.

* * *

Only two performances of "King John," which the Tributary Theater of Boston is producing, are announced. They will be given on Oct. 17 and 18 at Jordan Hall.

* * *

The engagement of "Asenic and Old Lace" at the Plymouth Theater has now been extended to Nov. 1.

Jeanne Kimball
To be heard in song recital in Jordan Hall Wednesday evening.

'Little Foxes' To Be Played On the Radio

The Week-End Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Tallulah Bankhead will be heard as Regina Giddens in "The Little Foxes," Errol Flynn will depict Nathan Hale, Revolutionary War hero, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., will play a portion of his role in a new film, among air features tonight.

Premiere of "Michael and Kitty," presenting a pair of married sleuths who solve crimes in much the same manner as Nick and Nora Charles of "The Thin Man" series, is set for tonight. Two dramatic shows, "Grand Central Station" and "Gangbusters," are also returning.

Mayor La Guardia will sit in with the panel of "Information Please" experts.

Saturday

Features

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands to be heard by short wave from London acknowledging the award of an honorary degree from Rutgers University; CBS-WEEI, 11:45 a. m.

"Who Are Hitler's Agents in America?" discussion in Round Table session; WMEX, 8.

Bills currently before the House of Representatives to be discussed by Rep. George H. Bender, Ohio; CBS-WEEI, 10:15.

Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson to speak on "National Defense and the Middle West," at Lake City Ordnance Plant, Kansas City, Mo.; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 10:30.

Premiere

"Columbia's American Music Festival" will present each week a contemporary American composition, either an established work or a new work by established and new composers upon invitation; Nicholai Berezowski's Concerto for Viola (or Clarinet) and Orchestra, Op. 28, to receive its premiere with the composer playing the viola part; Howard Barlow to conduct; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Music

Suzanne Sten, mezzo soprano, to sing "Marietta's Lied," from Korngold's "Dead City," Werner Josten to play a movement from his own Piano Concerto, on "America Preferred"; MBS-WAAB, 9:15.

Mischa Mischakoff, concertmaster of NBC Symphony, to be heard as soloist in the Mozart Concerto in G major (K. 216), in "Frank Black Presents" series; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

Thomas Thomas, baritone, to sing Francois Villon, and Marion Claire, Katherine, in 75-minute presentation of Friml's "Vagabond King"; Chicago Theater of the Air; MBS-WAAB, 9:45.

Drama

Phil Baker to be heard in straight dramatic role as accordion-playing roadside minstrel in "Lincoln Highway" story; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11 a. m.

Variety

Harry McNaughton and Ward Wilson, the "Bottle" and "Beetle" of the Phil Baker air show, to make return engagements in "Vaudeville Theater," along with Clarence Stroud, comedian, and Ann Thomas, monologist; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30 a m.

Sunday

Speaking Features

John Reed King takes listeners to the Mexican and Central American Hall of the Natural History Museum to disclose the Aztec and Mayan treasures "that Columbus missed"; "This Is the Life"; CBS-WEEI, 1:30.

"Spirit of '41" to present a round-up of the Air Force Defense exercises in the Northeast; CBS-WEEI, 2.

"Can Democracy Survive Under Present Economic Conditions?" to be discussed in "Wake Up, America" forum by Max Lerner and Lawrence Dennis; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 2.

Round Table forum to discuss "The President, Congress, and the Crisis"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 2:30.

Senator Lister Hill, Ala., and Representative Albert Gore, Tenn., to take pro-Administration view, Senator C. Wayland Brooks, Ill., and Representative Karl E. Mundt, S. D., anti-Administration view, in discussion of "The Nuetrality Act"; NBS-WAAB, 8.

Leopold Stokowski to inaugurate centennial season of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra on the air with a program of Beethoven's Symphony No. 7: Andante Sostenuto, transcribed by Mr. Stokowski from Bach's Violin Partita in A minor; Folk Dance from Roy Harris' "Folk-Song Symphony"; and "Prelude" and "Love-Death" from Wagner's "Tristan and Isolde"; CBS-WEEI, 3.

Music

Budapest Quartet to play Beethoven's Quartet, Op. 95, and the Quintet, Op. 29, with Milton Katims, viola, in Library of Congress recital; CBS-WEEI, 11:05 a. m.

Betty Humby, English pianist, to be soloist in rarely-heard youthful work of Mendelssohn, the Sextet in D major, Op. 11, for piano and strings; Anne Roselle, soprano, to sing Handel's "Care Selve" and Leoncavallo's "Mattinata"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 12:30.

Sylvia Marlow, harpsichordist, to play Rameau's "The Chicken" and Couperin's "La Favorite"; Richard Dyer-Bennet to be heard in three old English songs; NBC-Red-WNAC, 4.

Paul Robeson, Negro baritone, to sing the spiritual "Ezekiel Saw de Wheel" and the Welsh air, "All Through the Night," with André Kostelanetz's Orchestra; CBS-WEEI, 4:30.

Kerstin Thorborg to sing aria, "I Have Lost My Eurydice," from Gluck's "Orpheus," Schubert's "The Omnipotence," Sibelius' "First Kiss" and Lemartin's "Song of the Morning," in the Sunday Evening Hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Anna Kaskas, opera mezzo soprano, and Felix Knight, tenor, to sing a Stephen Foster medley in "For America We Sing"; NBC-Blue-WBZ, 9:30.

First Piano Quartet to play arrangements of Beethoven's "Peasant Dance," Schumann's "Traumerei," Chopin's "Grand Valse Brillante" and the Mendelssohn "Tarentella"; NBC - Blue - WBZ, 9:45.

College of Music of Cincinnati to dedicate new radio workshop studios with concert including college symphony in Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture, conducted by Eugene Goossens; Schubert's "An Die Music" and Beethoven's "The Heaven's Resound," sung by Lotte Leonard, faculty soprano, and Finale from Mozart's Concerto in D minor (K. 466), with John Quincy Bass, piano soloist; Walter Heerman to conduct orchestra; NBC-Red-WNAC, 11:30.

Drama

Judy Garland of screen to play story, "Eternally Yours," two-part drama, in Conrad Nagel's dramatic show; CBS-WEEI, 6.

Deanna Durbin to be heard in strictly dramatic role in Screen Guild production of Booth Tarkington's "Alice Adams"; CBS-WEEI, 7:30.

Helen Hayes to play in "The Young in Heart," story adapted from I. A. R. Wylie's "The Gay Banditti"; CBS-WEEI, 8.

Monday

New Season

Richard Willis to resume his "Here's Looking at You" beauty analysis series which have been popular with feminine listeners; MBS-WAAB, 3.

Drama

Kay Francis of screen to be heard in "Cavalcade" story, "Waters of the Wilderness," a story of Revolutionary War days in the Mississippi valley; NBC-Red-WBZ, 7:30.

Abbott and Costello, comedians, to do air version of their film, "Buck Privates," on DeMille hour; CBS-WEEI, 9.

Music

CBS "Stars in the Orchestra" concert series to present Lucien Kirsch, cellist, as soloist in Saint-Saëns' Cello Concerto in A minor, with Howard Barlow conducting; CBS-WEEI, 4.

Richard Crooks to return as soloist in Monday musicale, singing Mendelssohn's "On Wings of Song," "Salut Tombeau," from Gounod's "Romeo and Juliet," Hollman's "Love Song," and the spiritual, "Were You There?"; NBC-Red-WNAC, 8:30.

Leopold Stokowski
To inaugurate the new radiocast season of the New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Sunday, CBS-WEEI, 3 p. m.

Bob Hope In Farce At Metropolitan

"Nothing but the Truth," which brings Bob Hope to the screen at the Metropolitan this week, has already been used as film material in both silent and audible versions, in addition to serving as a stage farce some 25 years ago. To judge by the laughter which greeted the picture yesterday, audiences still find it amusing. But it may be suspected that the glib style of Hope acting and Elliott Nugent's direction have as much to do with their entertainment as does the story.

The present version of the yarn begins in Miami among a group of promoters whose idea of a first-rate joke is to dispose of worthless stock to their friends. Mr. Hope as a young broker who joins the firm is more honest than the rest. They inveigle him into wagering that he will tell the truth, and more particularly the whole truth, for 24 hours. Thereafter the plot turns largely on the awkward situations which they arrange in an effort to make him lose.

The trick wears thin before the film reaches a conclusion, despite the complications that are devised. These include a bit of romance, in which Paulette Goddard has a hand, a bit of slapstick in which Mr. Hope is dunked in the ocean, some bedroom farce on a houseboat, and much running about, and an elaborate dinner party at which Mr. Hope is obliged to insult several of the guests.

Edward Arnold has one of the supporting roles as a financier whose advice to investors is hardly disinterested. He plays the part with his accustomed skill. Leif Erickson and Glenn Anders have less important roles as participants in the wager. Willie Best wanders in and out with bits of comic business. Helen Vinson, Catherine Doucet, and Mary Forbes are among the feminine members of the cast.

The companion feature, "Buy Me That Town," is a burlesque in which a group of gangsters acquire a small town and operate it as a racket. There is little subtlety in either the humor or the acting. Among the players are Lloyd Nolan, Constance Moore, Albert Dekker, Sheldon Leonard, Edward Brophy, Warren Hymer, and Horace MacMahon.

E. F. M.

Halmar Grabeau

Halmar Grabeau, the young Cuban pianist who is coming to Boston Oct. 30 for her first concert in Jordan Hall, will include the Liszt B minor Sonata in her program.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—
Let's Face It" musical comedy by Dorothy and Herbert Fields. Produced by Vinton Freedley. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays 2:30.

Opera House—
"The Student Prince," presented by Messrs. Shubert. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. (Last week.)

Plymouth—
"Arsenic and Old Lace" with Laura Hope Crews, Erich von Stroheim, Jack Whiting, Effie Shannon, and Forrest Orr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—
"The Doctor's Dilemma" by Bernard Shaw. Starring Katharine Cornell. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays. 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"The People vs. Dr. Kildare." Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 2:10, 5:10, 8:05. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35.

Fenway—
"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 12:35, 3:35, 6:35, 9:35. "Charlie Chan in Rio." Sidney Toler and Mary Beth Hughes. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Quiz Kids," 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

Fine Arts—
"Kukan," Chinese picture in color. 1:10, 3:10, 5:15, 7:25, 9:15. "Carmen Amaya," 11:35 a. m., 12:25, 5:20, 8:10.

Keith Memorial—
"The Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 9:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:30, 6:40, 9:50. "Unexpected Uncle," Charles Coburn and Anne Shirley. 11:05 a. m., 2:15, 5:25, 8:35.

Kenmore—
"Shining Victory," Geraldine Fitzgerald. 2:25, 5:25, 8:15. "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett and Franchot Tone. 1, 4, 6:45, 9:50.

Metropolitan—
"Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan, Constance Moore. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:25.

Modern—
"Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:20, 6:25, 9:30. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 11:05 a. m., 2:10, 5:15, 8:20.

Orpheum—
"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 9:30 a. m., 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan," 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

Paramount—
"A Yank in the R. A. F." Tyrone Power and Betty Grable. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:40, 6:40, 9:40. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 11:28 a. m., 2:28, 5:28, 8:28. "Quiz Kids," 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:30, 9:30.

R. K. O., Boston—
"Sing Another Chorus," Jane Frazee and Johnny Downs. 10:05 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:15. Stage Show. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:10, 10:30.

Scollay—
"Navy Blues," Jack Oakie and Ann Sheridan. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5, 9:15. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—
"Latest March of Time—Norway in Revolt," "Violin Making in Mirecourt, France," "George Washington's Home, Mt. Vernon," "Montana's National Parks," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—
"Honky Tonk," Clark Gable. 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10:10. "Harmon of Michigan." 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:56.

Telepix—
"March of Time's Norway in Revolt," "Dunham Dancers," "Patty Berg," "Canadian Rockies." 30 minute news digest. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—
"Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter and Mary Carlisle. 11:15 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10. "The Real Glory," Gary Cooper and David Niven. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Tremont—
"Broadway Melody of 1940," Eleanor Powell and Fred Astair. 9:40, 11 a. m., 2:35, 6:15, 9:55. "I Take This Woman," Spencer Tracy and Hedy Lamarr. 9:15 a. m., 12:50, 4:25, 8:05.

Uptown—
"Ice Capades," Dorothy Lewis. 2:25, 5:25, 8:25. "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Lana Turner. "Whistling in the Dark," Red Skelton. 1:45 and 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "I'll Wait for You," M. Hunt and Robert Sterling. 2 and 8.

Regent: "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones and Sue Foster. "Lucky Devils," Richard Arlen and Andy Devine. 2, Evenings 6:45-11.

BRAINTREE — Braintree: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Getaway," Charles Winninger. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "Passage from Hongkong," Keye Luke. 1:50, 5, 8. "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 3:20, 9:30.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 3:35, 6:30, 9:30. "Ellery Queen's Perfect Crime." 2:10, 5:10, 8:10.

Brookline Village: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Cracked Nuts," Mischa Auer. 2, 5:15, 8:10.

Cleveland Circle: "Aloma of the South Seas," Dorothy Lamour. "Father Takes a Wife," Adolphe Menjou. 1:45 and 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 2 and 8.

Harvard: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. "The Getaway," Robert Sterling. 2 and 8.

University: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3, 6:15, 9:25. "Bad Men of Missouri," Dennis Morgan. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Voice in the Night," Clive Brook. "Report at Leisure," Wendy Barrie. 2, Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:10, 9:10. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Barnacle Bill," Wallace Beery. "Kisses for Breakfast," Dennis Morgan and Jane Wyatt. 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greg Garson. 2:48, 8:31. "Three Sons o' Guns," Wayne Morris. 1:37, 7:10, 10:08.

Park: "Strike Up the Band," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. "Under Age," Nan Grey. 1:30 and 7:30.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Reluctant Dragon," Mr. and Mrs. Smith," Robert Montgomery and Carole Lombard. 1:50 and 7:45.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Ice Capades," James Ellison. 3, 9:15. "Under Fiesta Stars," Gene Autry. 1:54, 8:09.

Hyde Park: "Reaching for the Sun," Joel McCrea. "Saddlemates," 2 and 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN — Jamaica: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong." 1:45 and 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Hold That Ghost," Abbott and Costello. 2:30, 8:15. "West Point Widow," Anne Shirley. 3:55, 9:40.

LYNN — Open-Air Theater: "Alexander's Ragtime Band," Alice Faye and Don Ameche. "Diamond Frontier." Continuous from dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Ice Capades," James Ellison, Dorothy Lewis and Jerry Colonna. 1:30, 4:57, 8:24. "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 3:04, 6:31, 9:38.

Mystic: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny and Kay Francis. 1:55, 8. "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. 3:25, 9:30.

Maplewood: "The Mail Train," G. Harker. 3:12, 8:22. "City of Missing Girls," H. B. Warner and Astrid Allwyn. 1:55, 7, 9:59.

Orpheum: "Man Hunt," Walter Pidgeon and Joan Bennett. "Thunder Over the Prairies." 1:45. Evenings 7-11.

Strand: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. 3:20, 7, 9:45. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce. 2:15, 8:40.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. 3:12, 9:27. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 1:45, 8.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "Shepherd of the Hills," John Wayne and Harry Carey. 3, 9. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ruby Keller. 1:50, 7:50. "March of Time." 2:45, 8:45.

Medford: Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 3:19, 8:15. "Jungle Cavalcade." 3:55, 6:45, 10.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:15, 9:15. "Shining Victory," James Stephenson and Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:50, 7:50.

NATICK—Colonial: "When Ladies Meet," Joan Crawford. 3:10, 9:10. "Passage From Hong Kong," Keye Luke. 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Needham: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "My Life with Caroline," Ronald Colman. 1:30 and 8.

NEWTON—Para-mount: "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda. "Accent on Love," George Montgomery and Osa Massen. 2 and 8.

QUINCY — Quincy: "Hurry, Charlie, Hurry," Leon Errol. "Border Vigilantes," Bopalong Cassidy.

Strand: "Dive Bomber," Errol Flynn and Fred MacMurray. "Passage from Hong Kong," Lucille Fairbanks and Keith Douglas. 4:28, 10:25.

REVERE—Boulevard: "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 2:08, 8:08. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Jane Darwell. 3:52, 9:52.

Revere: "Ice Capades," James Ellison and Jerry Colonna. 3:25, 9:25. "Private Nurse," Brenda Joyce and Jane Darwell.

SAUGUS—Drive-in Theater: "The Long Voyage Home," Thomas Mitchell and John Wayne. "Misbehaving Husbands." Continuous 7:30 to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "The Round Up," Richard Dix and Patricia Morrison. 2 and 8.

Central: "Dance Hall," Cesar Romero. "A Very Young Lady," Jane Withers. 2 and 8.

Davis Square: "Repent at Leisure," Wendy Barrie and Kent Taylor. "Singapore Woman," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 7:45.

Strand: "Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche and Betty Grable. "The Black Cat," Basil Rathbone and Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway: "Her First Beau," Jane Withers and Kay Francis. "Knockout," Arthur Kennedy. 2 and 7:30.

Strand: "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe. "Time Out for Rhythm," Rudy Vallee and Rosemary Lane. 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "She Knew All the Answers," Joan Bennett. "Devil Dogs of the Air," James Cagney and Pat O'Brien. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Paper Bullets," with John Woodbury and Jack LaRue. 2:00, 7:54. "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny and Kay Francis. 3:38, 9:20.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Life Begins for Andy Hardy," Mickey Rooney. "World Premiere," John Barrymore and Frances Farmer. 2 and 8.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "They Met in Bombay," Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell. "Sweetheart of the Campus," Ozzie Nelson and Ruby Keeler. 1:45 and 7:45.

Watertown Square: "That Uncertain Feeling," Melvyn Douglas and Merle Oberon. "Shot in the Dark," Ricardo Cortez and William Lundigan. 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY — Strand: "Charley's Aunt," Jack Benny. "Hit the Road," with the Dead End Kids. 2 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson and Walter Pidgeon. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 2:15 and 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. "My Life With Caroline," Ronald Colman and Anna Lee. 1:30 and 7:45.

WEYMOUTH — Drive - in Theater: "The Westerner," Gary Cooper. "Hold That Woman." James Dunn. Continuous 7:30 p. m. to midnight.

WINCHESTER — Winchester: "Kiss the Boys Goodbye," Don Ameche and Mary Martin. 3:25, 9. "Hello, Sucker," Hugh Herbert and Peggy Moran. 2:15, 6:50, 9:45.

Music Notes

The second pair of Boston Symphony concerts in Symphony Hall will be given Friday afternoon and Saturday evening of next week, and on next Thursday the season of concerts in Sanders Theater, Cambridge, will open.

Dr. Koussevitzky will present at the Boston concerts the Symphony of Mozart in D major (K. 504), known as the "Prague Symphony." The new Symphony No. 3 of William Schuman will have its first performance. The symphony is in two parts and four movements, the first part consisting of a Passacaglia and Fugue, the second of a Chorale and Toccata. The closing number will be the Symphony "Pathétique," of Tchaikovsky.

Farber Program

At Cambridge, Dr. Koussevitzky will conduct Mozart's "Prague" Symphony, Prokofieff's Second Suite from the Ballet "Romeo and Juliet," and the "Eroica" Symphoyn of Beethoven.

* * *

The closing group of songs in Norma Pratber's program to be given Monday evening, Oct. 20, in Jordan Hall, follows:

"Der Wachtelschlag ..... Beethoven
"Im Abendroth" ..... Schubert
Requiem ..... Schumann
"Ich hab im Traum geweinet"
"Der Jungling an der Quelle" ..... Schubert
"Neue Liebe, Neues Leben" ..... Beethoven

In addition to the above group, Miss Farber's program lists several songs for voice and clarinet by Arthur Bliss and Gordon Jacob and four songs for voice, piano and clarinet by Louis Spohr; in these numbers the soprano will be assisted by Victor Polatschek, solo clarinetist of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Also, "La Bonne Chanson" by Gabriel Fauré will be performed. George Reeves, now of New York, will be the accompanist.

Burgin Replaces Bedetti

Richard Burgin, concertmaster of the Boston Symphiny Orchestra, will initiate the new "Series From the Orchestra" at the Gardner Museum on Sunday at 2 p. m. in place of Jean Bedetti, cellist, who is unable to appear. Leo Litwin will be the accompanist. Other artists appearing in the series include Marcel Grandjany, harpist, Dec. 14, and Ludwig Jubt, contrabassist.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

Now KEITH MEMORIAL
Bette Davis in The LITTLE FOXES with HERBERT MARSHALL, TERESA WRIGHT, RICHARD CARLSON
Co-Feature: Unexpected Uncle, ANNE SHIRLEY • JAMES CRAIG

LOEW'S STATE
THE BEST IN SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT
LIB 3491
and ORPHEUM

NOW! METROPOLITAN
Bob Hope • Paulette Goddard
"NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH"
Plus "Buy Me That Town"

NOW PARAMOUNT FENWAY
Tyrone Power • Betty Grable
"A YANK IN THE R. A. F."
Plus, "Charlie Chan in Rio"

BOSTON (CONCERTS)

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
OPENING CONCERTS
TODAY 2:30
TOMORROW 8:15
Boston Symphony ORCHESTRA
SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY
Conductor

BOSTON (LECTURES)

MONDAY OCT. 20 8:30 P. M.
WILLIAM L. SHIRER speaking on
"INSIDE GERMANY"
SYMPHONY HALL
Seats 75c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20, $2.75

MALDEN, MASS.

MALDEN SQUARE GRANADA MALDEN 7654
Oct. 10 to Oct. 16—Cont. 1:30 to 11 p. m.
"LIFE BEGINS FOR "ANDY HARDY"
with Mickey Rooney, Judy Garland, Lewis Stone and Ann Rutherford, also
"ICE-CAPADES"
with James Ellison and Dorothy Lewis

BOSTON (STAGE)

COLONIAL • TONIGHT 8:30
Mats. Tom'w and Wed. 2:30
VINTON FREEDLEY'S New Musical Comedy
LET'S FACE IT!
By DOROTHY and HERBERT FIELDS
DANNY KAYE • EVE ARDEN
BENNY BAKER • MARY JANE WALSH • EDITH MEISER • VIVIAN VANCE
COLE PORTER SONGS

WILBUR • NEXT WEEK—SEATS NOW!
JOHN C. WILSON presents
CLIFTON WEBB • PEGGY HOPKINS JOYCE • LESLIE BROOKS
WEBB • WOOD • CORBETT • MATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
An Unspeakable Farce by
NOEL COWARD
Evs. 55c-$2.75; Mats. Wed.-Sat., 55c-$2.20

OPERA HOUSE LAST 2 TIMES TODAY | MAT TOM'W | EVES 8:30
Seats Also On Sale at Majestic Theatre
MESSRS. SHUBERT present
The Most Tuneful of all Operettas
The STUDENT PRINCE
With the Famous Singing Male Chorus
Evs.: 55c to $2.20 Sat. Mat. 55c to $1.65

OPERA HOUSE • OPENS THURS. OCT. 16
MAIL ORDERS NOW—Seats Monday
The MESSRS. SHUBERT Present
The SENSATIONAL GAY MUSICAL
RIO RITA
Evs., 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, $2.20 • Wed. Mat. 55c, 85c, $1.10; Sat. Mat. 55c, 85c, $1.10, $1.65, Tax Inc.

SHUBERT • TONIGHT, 8:30—MAT. TOM'W
KATHARINE CORNELL
presents BERNARD SHAW'S
THE DOCTOR'S DILEMMA
EVES. 1.10-3.30; WED.-SAT. MATS. 1.10-2.75

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"A Perfect Comedy" —BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evs. 8.40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2.40

"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience." J. B., The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in THE CORN IS GREEN
ROYALE Theatre, 45th St. W. of Broadway Cir. 5-3760
Evgs. 8.40. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2.40
Mail orders promptly filled

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST" —Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New

New England College Football Facing Rugged Test From Four Powerful Invaders

Harvard And Eagles Seen All Primed

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Bringing with them a rugged challenge to the forward progress of four New England college elevens, teams from Cornell, Clemson, Colgate, and Pennsylvania have it in their power to make tomorrow afternoon most trying to Harvard, Boston College, Dartmouth, and Yale, respectively.

Any one of the four invaders is capable of going home with a victory for their efforts here, and three of them—Cornell, Colgate, and Penn—will be entering their games the favorites. Only Boston College of the New England teams is granted a pre-game edge over its opponent, and the margin by which it earns that rating is small indeed.

Local Front

On the local Boston front, B. C. and Harvard will of course command the bulk of attention, even though Boston University will also be playing at her home field in Weston against an always troublesome Upsala eleven. Both Tufts and Northeastern will be away, the former at Bates and the latter at Williams.

Elsewhere in New England the big-game schedule finds Brown attempting to make it 29 victories out of 30 games with its intra-State rival, Rhode Island, and Holy Cross traveling to Syracuse in an effort to keep its record clean. To date the Crusaders boast wins over Louisiana State and Providence.

Harvard vs. Cornell

Focussing attention on the Harvard-Cornell contest in the Stadium here, it seems to be a question of how close Harvard can keep the score rather than a question of whether or not the Crimson can win. Coach Dick Harlow vividly remembers the 20-0 defeat handed him by the Big Red three years ago, and fervently hopes that tomorrow will see no repetition of that score.

Added to Harlow's troubles is the fact that his replacement situation has hit a new low, with Bill Barnes, end, and Ted Lyman, quarterback, sidelined with injuries. Three changes will be made in the line-up as compared to the one which faced Penn last week, with Don Forte starting at right end, Johnny Page at center, and Don McNicol returning to fullback. The rest of the line-up finds Loren McKinney at left end, Vern Miller and Tom Gardiner at tackle, Chub Peabody and Dick Pfister at guard, with Capt. Frannie Lee, George Heiden, and Gordon Lyle rounding out the backfield.

Ends Sidelined

If Boston College could have its two regular ends, Don Currivan and Henry Woronicz, tomorrow, its problem against the Southern Conference champions, Clemson, would be much easier at Fenway Park. As it is, Coach Denny Myers will use the two boys who played most of the Tulane game, Charlie Furbush and Ed Zabilski, with the rest of the line-up probably including Gil Pouley and Capt. Al Morro at tackle, Patsy Darone and Al Fiorentino at guard, Fred Naumetz at center, and Mickey Connolly, Teddy Williams, Frank Maznicki, and Mike Holovak in the backfield.

The Clemson aggregation, many of whom faced the Eagles in the Cotton Bowl two years ago, has exhibited great power in defeating Presbyterian, V. M. I., and North Carolina State by wide margins. It has three outstanding players in Charlie Timmons, fullback, Joe Blalock, end, and George Fitts, tackle, behind whom is a wealth of substitutes.

Trouble For Yale

Yale, whose troubles began last week when it had to come from behind to defeat Virginia, will find those troubles continuing against Penn in the Yale Bowl. The Quakers are still licking their chops after defeating Harvard, and would like nothing better ringht now than to chase the Bulldog back into his kennel tomorrow.

For drama and human interest, you probably could not find a better game than the Dartmouth-Colgate affair at Hanover. Besides pitting two highly-drilled teams, despite the fact that the Red Raiders are favored, the game will present a sidelight which finds the Green's Coach Tuss McLaughry trying to gain his first decision over the canny Scot, Andy Kerr.

25-Year Rivalry

For 25 years Tuss has been trying to defeat Andy, all to no avail. As a high school player McLaughry was defeated four years in a row by a neighborhood team coached by Andy. When Tuss began coaching at Westminster, his teams always lost to Kerr's Washington and Jefferson outfits. Both shifted jobs, Tuss to Brown and Andy to Colgate, with the Raider mentor still victorious. Last fall, after Colgate had trounced Brown again, McLaughry was pretty happy, for that game wound up the Brown-Colgate series for a while. Tuss, however, took the Dartmouth job, and when he looked over his shoulder there was Andy Kerr sitting right on his shadow. The Red Raiders, incidentally, come to New England with one of their best teams in history and have already beaten St. Lawrence and Penn State.

Coach Pat Hanley is in doubt concerning his starting line-up for Upsala tomorrow and probably will not announce it until game time. Upsala, like Cincinnati which B. U. defeated last Saturday, is thirsting for a win over the Terriers, after having lost rugged battles the past two years.

Stern Tasks

Both Tufts and Northeastern are facing stern tasks tomorrow, although the Huskies by far have the harder game against Williams. Coach Jimmy Dunn will have his backfield intact, but four new linemen have been named to start because of injuries to regulars. He hopes the newcomers can stand up under the pressure.

Tufts has taken a squad of 33 to Bates, and the outcome of this game is hard to foresee. Tufts is undefeated, while the Bobcats lost their opening game but then roared back to defeat a heavily favored New Hampshire eleven. This game is one of four toughies for the Maine schools, as Bowdoin goes to Amherst, Colby entertains Vermont, and Maine is host to a growling New Hampshire Wildcat. Wesleyan, third member of the Little Three, stays home for Connecticut.

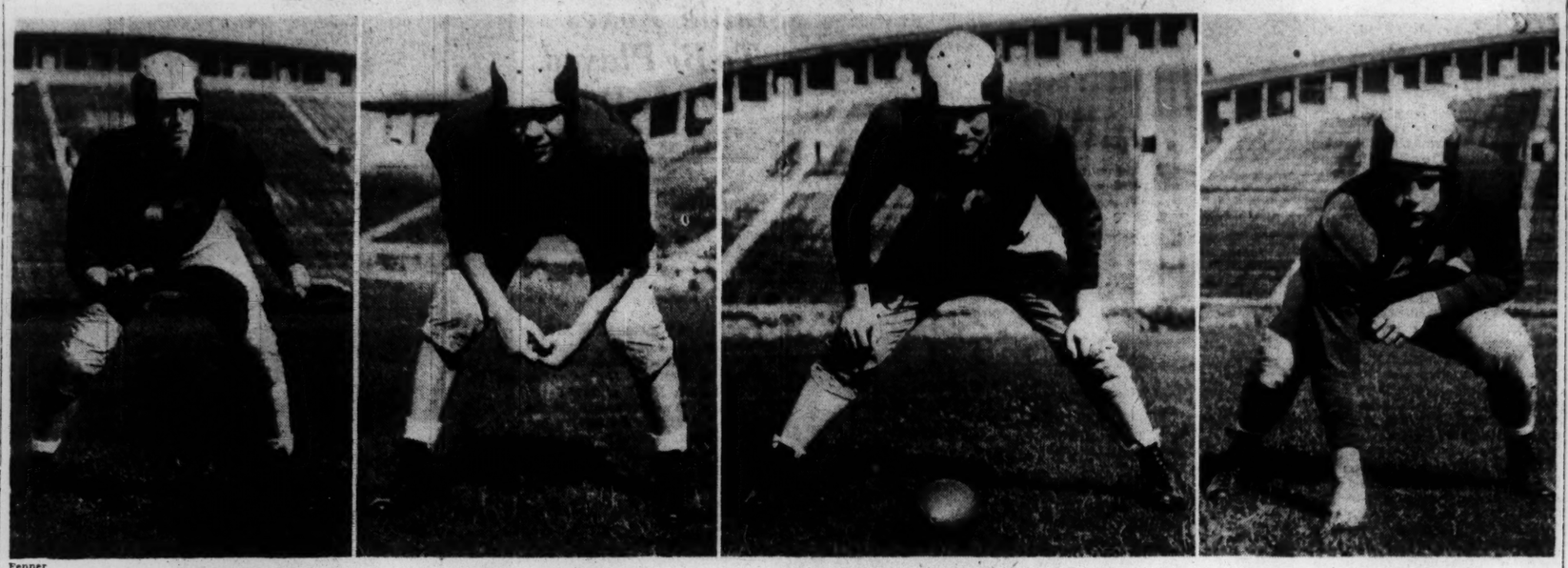
Full Schedule

Holy Cross will not be in top-flight condition for its second major game on the schedule, Syracuse, tomorrow, for Tommie Sullivan and Albin Klasoskas, ace backs, will be missing when the whistle blows, and the possibility that Frankie Saba, quarterback and key man in the Crusaders' T-formation attack, may play is very slight.

A full list of games involving New England teams tomorrow follows:

Cornell to beat Harvard.
Boston University to beat Upsala.
Boston College to beat Clemson.
Tufts to beat Bates.
Williams to beat Northeastern.
Colgate to beat Dartmouth.
Holy Cross to beat Syracuse.
Pennsylvania to beat Yale.
American International to beat St. Anselm's.
Amherst to beat Bowdoin.
Brown to beat Rhode Island.
Connecticut to beat Wesleyan.
Norwich to beat Massachusetts State.
Union to beat Middlebury.
New Hampshire to beat Maine.
Providence to beat Canisius.
Springfield to beat St. Lawrence.
Trinity to beat Worcester Tech.
Coast Guard to beat Rensselaer.
Colby to beat Vermont.

Ithaca Linemen Slated to Test Harlow Team in Stadium



Fenner

Roy Johnson, End | Norm Christensen, Tackle | Jim Blanchard, Center | Pete Wolff, Guard

Gridiron Fare Here Tomorrow

Harvard vs. Cornell at Harvard Stadium, 2:30 p. m.
Boston College vs. Clemson at Fenway Park, 2:30 p. m.
Boston University vs. Upsala at Nickerson Field, Weston, 2 p. m.

Wildcats in New Role

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H., Oct. 10—For the first time in almost a year, New Hampshire's football forces go into a game this week end against a favored opponent. Playing on the striped greensward of the State University, Maine, the Wildcats will be considered on the short end.

Two reasons have turned the tide of backing since a week ago. The first is the New Hampshire loss to Bates last week end after being a heavy favorite. The second is Maine's reversal of a strong Northeastern team.

Revamped Line-up

It will be a somewhat revamped lineup which will carry the hopes of New Hampshire. For the first time this season, injuries have been felt. Capt. Dick Gordon and Charlie Judd, the number one and two fullbacks, will play very little, while Bill Feeney, brilliant substitute end, will watch a major portion of the game from the bench. Al Sakoian, although named as a starter, will be handicapped by a strained wrist, and two substitutes who saw much action last week against Bates, Phil MacDonald and Bill Call, lineman and back respectively, are probably also destined to be bench warmers.

But despite this list, Sauer's team will have football strength. The improvement of Wally Ackerman was especially noted by Sauer today. Last year Ackerman was a third-string guard. Today he is one of the finest inside linemen Sauer has ever coached.

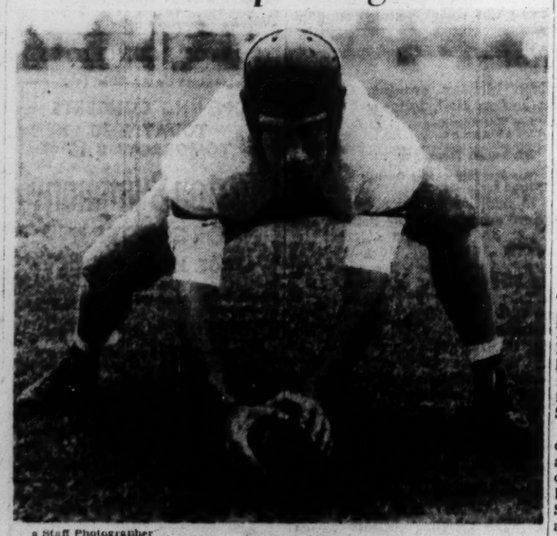
Bob Neal also has shown a similar lightning-like improvement at center. Ralph Pino at end, Frank Robbins at tackle, and Swede Hanson at guard have given the coaching staff increasing relief by their performances.

To Face T

For the first time since he took over the coaching reins in 1937, Sauer will send a team against the much talked of "T" formation. Eck Allen has brought the "T" to Maine this year with in-and-out success. Maine has the advantage of a number of smart, fast backs who fit into the formation rather well. Al Hutchinson, Carl Goodchild, Bob Nutter, and Emile King all are among this section's speedie backfield men.

So tomorrow in this small college duel it will be "T" vs. single wing and short kick, the latter Sauer's favored formations.

Uses 'Snap' Judgment



a Staff Photographer

Sid Michaels, B. U.

Sid Michaels, senior veteran, has been named to start at center against Upsala at Nickerson Field tomorrow. Sid has held down this position for the past two years.

N. E. Soccer Leader Meets Tech Saturday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10—Brown, leading the New England soccer league with victories over Clark, 12-1, and Wesleyan, last year's champions, 2-1, will seek its third straight victory Saturday against Massachusetts Institute of Technology booters, at Cambridge.

Coach Sam Fletcher is making two changes in the Brown lineup for the M. I. T. match, playing two sophomores, John Ross, at center forward and E. R. Fitzsimmons, who learned his soccer in China, at inside right.

Captain of the Brown team is fullback Bill Giles, '42, son of Judge William C. Giles, '11, of Springfield, Mass., former Brown baseball star.

H. L. Thompson, outside left for Brown, is leading the New England Soccer League in scoring with five goals, with Fitzsimmons in second place with three, closely followed by three teammates with two each, Parkhurst, Rodrigues and Keppler. Rodrigues scored the winning goal against Wesleyan.

New England Intercollegiate Soccer League Standing

Games Played to Oct. 6

	*G	T.	P.	W.	L.	T.	T.P.	P.C.
Brown	5	2	0	0	4		1.000	
Amherst	6	1	0	0	2		1.000	
Connecticut	7	1	0	0	2		1.000	
Harvard	7	1	0	0	2		1.000	
Springfield	6	1	0	0	2		1.000	
Trinity	6	1	0	0	2		1.000	
A. I. C.	2	0	0	0	0		.000	
Clark	3	0	2	0	0		.000	
Dartmouth	6	0	1	0	0		.000	
M. I. T.	6	0	0	0	0		.000	
Mass. State	2	0	1	0	0		.000	
Tufts	7	0	1	0	0		.000	
Wesleyan	7	0	0	0	0		.000	
Williams	3	0	1	0	0		.000	
W. P. I.	4	0	0	0	0		.000	
Yale	7	0	0	0	0		.000	

*Games to be played.

Results up to Oct. 6

Brown 12, Clark 1.
Amherst 2, Dartmouth 1.
Brown 2, Wesleyan 1.
Trinity 2, Clark 1.
Connecticut 2, Mass. State 1.
Harvard 6, Tufts 0.
Springfield 3, Williams 2.

Games for Week Ending Oct. 11

Amherst vs. Tufts.
Brown vs. M. I. T.
Connecticut vs. Wesleyan.
Harvard vs. Springfield.
Mass. State vs. Dartmouth.
Trinity vs. W. P. I.
Williams vs. Yale.

Leading Goal Scorers

Thompson, Brown	5
Fitzsimmons, Brown	3
Sawhill, Harvard	3
Parkhurst, Brown	2
Rodrigues, Brown	2
Keppler, Brown	2
Stringer, Clark	2
Herskovits, Harvard	2
Seelye, Amherst	1
Lea, Amherst	1
Mory, Connecticut	1
Roberg, Connecticut	1
Baldwin, Connecticut	1
Eckhart, Dartmouth	1
Calhoun, Harvard	1
Callahan, Mass. State	1
Potter, Springfield	1
Schmidt, Springfield	1
Carlson, Springfield	1
Borden, Trinity	1
Baxter, Trinity	1
Gibson, Williams	1
Simson, Williams	1
Freeman, Wesleyan	1

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Fay L. Murray, president of the Nashville Southern Association club said that he and Larry MacPhail, president of the Brooklyn Dodgers, had discussed purchase of the Boston Bees, but nothing definite had been done about it. MacPhail declined to comment on statement.

Oddities

Toledo finished its season in the American Association with a percentage of .532 but missed the first division by a game and a half.

* * *

Horace Lee, proprietor of a day nursery, is the new basketball coach at the Utah State College.

* * *

Dick Fowler, Connie Mack's new pitcher from Toronto, is only 20 years of age, but he's six feet five inches tall.

* * *

Johnny Neun, Newark manager, and Tommy Thomas, Baltimore manager, were high school pals in Baltimore.

N. Y. Pro Yankees Obtain Providence Franchise

PASSAIC, N. J., Oct. 10 (AP)—The New York Yankees, an independent team coached by Benny Friedman and owned by Douglas Hertz, Bergen county sportsman, have obtained the American Professional Football Association franchise from the Providence Steamrollers.

Joseph T. Rosentover, president of the league, said the Yankees, as yet without a home field, would open their loop season against the Paterson Panthers in Paterson Sunday night. The Yankees will act as home team.

Rosentover said the Providence team withdrew because of financial difficulties. Paterson had been scheduled to play the Steamrollers at Providence this Sunday.

Tulane Green Wave Picked To Roll Over Owls of Rice

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Climbing out on the football limb and waiting patiently for the drop that's sure to come:

Rice-Tulane: No weakness in this Tulane machine that anyone has discovered so far. Maybe Rice's Owls will come up with the answer, but this corner, for one, will have to be shown. Tulane.

Texas-Oklahoma: Dana Bible's Texans boast a good line, a flock of talented backs headed by Pete Layden and Jack Crain, and plenty of scoring power. Oklahoma's played only one game and remains a question mark. Maybe it'll be an exclamation point after Saturday. Until then, Texas.

Georgia Tech-Notre Dame: Tech scared the ears off Notre Dame in that 26-20 business a year ago. This may be another scare, but there appears to be too much depth in this Notre Dame squad for the Engineers in the long run. Notre Dame.

North Carolina-Fordham: Fordham nearly got its ears pinned back by S. M. U. a week ago. Maybe that experience will do the highly-touted Rams some good. They rate a pronounced nod over North Carolina in any case.

Oregon State-Stanford: These games in the North are a football guesser's problem. State was good enough to whip Washington a week ago and should give Stanford a battle. Hesitatingly, Stanford.

Minnesota-Illinois: Obviously Illinois is improved but this doesn't look like the spot for a Gopher beating. Minnesota.

Georgia-Mississippi: Would prefer to dodge this one. This is a pivotal test for Georgia, for if the Bulldogs get past Ole Miss they may wind up unbeaten. Ole Miss has Hapes and Hovious; Georgia has Frankie Sinkwich. Boy, the coin. On the spin, Georgia.

Yale-Penn: The season probably will see no more spirited rally than Yale's 21-point second half drive to beat Virginia. But Penn seems to have unlimited drive. We'll take Penn.

Navy-Lafayette: Shouldn't be more than a good workout for Navy.

Maryland-Duke: Ditto for Duke.

Boston College-Clemson: Looks like a real battle and the guess here is Boston College.

New York University-Texas A. and M.: No real line on the Texans yet but this ballot is cast for them.

Michigan-Pitt: The Panthers may make it close, but even that is subject to doubt. Michigan.

Indiana-Texas Christian: Indiana's lost two tough ones; Christian's won two of the same variety. All of which means precisely nothing. Out of the hat, Texas Christian.

Florida - Villanova: Villanova supposedly is one of the strong teams in the East. Accepting that, at least for the time being, Villanova, but it should be close.

Army-Virginia Military: Taking Army but with no real assurance.

Northwestern - Wisconsin: The Badgers will have to do better than they did against Marquette to even stay in this ball game. Northwestern.

Temple-Georgetown: Stringing along with Temple.

Dartmouth-Colgate: Looks like a real battle. Colgate, narrowly.

Harvard-Cornell: Seems Harvard won't prove just how good it is until November. Cornell.

Princeton-Columbia: Plenty of savvy and no depth on this typical Lou Little-coached Columbia outfit. Picking Columbia.

Syracuse - Holy Cross: The Orange wasted its opportunities in the Cornell game. Awaiting proof of a change in that direction, Holy Cross.

Michigan State-Marquette: On what it showed last week, Marquette.

Louisiana State - Mississippi State: L. S. U. has shown nothing so far to indicate it can halt the conquerors of Alabama. Mississippi State.

George Washington-Washington & Lee: Strictly on the Generals' fine showing against Kentucky last week, W. and L.

Furman-North Carolina State: Sooner or later this Furman outfit is going to click. Furman, doubtfully.

South Carolina-Wake Forest: Your guess is as good as mine. Wake Forest.

Virginia - Richmond: Taking Virginia.

William & Mary-Virginia Tech: The Gobblers' conquest of Georgetown influences this vote for Virginia Tech.

California-Santa Clara: That California bubble really burst last week. Still this should be close. Santa Clara.

Southern California - Oregon: Maybe the Trojans can bounce back after that Ohio State rout, but it's doubtful. Oregon.

Washington State - Washington: Extremely even, it appears Washington.

Skipping over the chalklines otherwise: Duquesne over Manhattan; Penn State over Bucknell; Brown over Rhode Island State; Rutgers over Lehigh; West Virginia over West Virginia Wesleyan; Detroit over Central Michigan; Southern Methodist over College of Pacific; Citadel over Presbyterian; Alabama over Howard; Auburn over Louisiana Tech; Tennessee over Dayton; Davidson over Sewanee; Utah over Wyoming; Colorado over Utah State; Denver over Brigham Young; U. C. L. A. over Montana.

U. S. Tennis Team Sails Saturday For S. America

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—A United States tennis team consisting of former singles champion Don McNeill of Oklahoma City, Mr. and Mrs. Elwood T. Cooke of New York, Jack Kramer of Los Angeles, Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., and Katharine Winthrop of Boston will sail for Brazil tomorrow.

They are due in Rio de Janeiro Oct. 23, and before returning home will play in tournaments and exhibitions in Argentina, Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, Bolivia, Peru and perhaps Uruguay, Venezuela, Mexico and Cuba.

Mrs. Cooke, the former Sarah Palfrey, is women's singles champion and co-holder of the doubles title, while Kramer has a half-interest in the U. S. men's doubles crown.

Texas Aggies Have Another Kimbrough In

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Thirty young men, five of them taking their first train ride, were rolling toward New York last night for their first look at the big city and to give the big city its first look at a Texas A. & M. football team in many a moon.

The Aggies, a by-word of the nation last year, meet New York University here Saturday, and chunky Byron Winstead, who came ahead as a carrier pigeon to bring tidings of the invasion from the Southwest, doesn't know quite what to expect, although he admits Homer Norton has practically a senior team, and has a reasonable facsimile of "Jarrin' Jawn" Kimbrough.

Green Seniors

"It's a green senior team," he hastened to explain. "Practically all these fellows were on the bench the last two years as the regulars put in almost full time. Seven of our regulars last year were 60-minute men, and objected if they were taken out.

"This fellow Dennis Andricks, a sophomore, is our next Kimbrough. He's better right now than John was as a sophomore as he can cut, which John couldn't He's almost the exact build of Kimbrough, six feet three or four and better than 200 pounds. He's our No. 2 fullback now, but give him time."

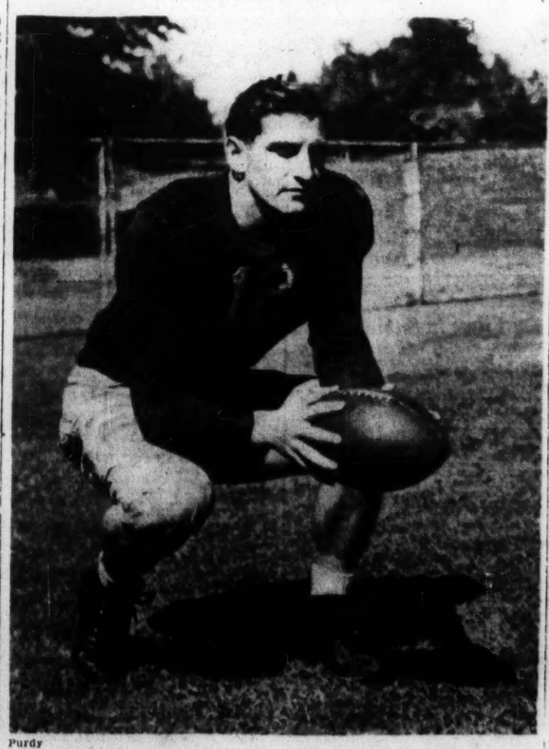
Winstead declared the Aggies have a good team now, but it needs knocks.

Can't Compare

"I can't compare it to last year's," he explains, "because last year's team was a climax team, achieved after three years of building. These fellows all scrimmaged against our team last year, and they may turn out to be just as good eventually. However, right now I'd say that if we beat Southern Methodist, Texas or Rice it would be an upset."

The Aggies are passing more this year, he added, because they have some corking ends, big fellows who can snare a ball, fellows like six-foot-four Bill Henderson and six-foot-two Jim Sterling. Incidentally, Sterling and halfback Mose Moser are the only holdover regulars from last year. The Aggies had to leave their climax runner, Earl Smith, behind.

Crosses the T



Purdy

Ed Doherty, B. C.

This is the gentleman who makes sure that the T is crossed in Boston College's attack formation. He is the quarterback who squats behind the center, receives the ball, and feeds it to his backfield mates.

Busy Sports Schedule On For Crimson

The Cornell varsity football squad of 36 players arrived at Huntington Avenue station this morning for the game with Harvard tomorrow in the Stadium. They planned to work out in the Stadium this afternoon at 2 o'clock and will bt quartered tonight at the Hotel Puritan. Harvard was due to practice in the Stadium at 4 o'clock.

Approximately 30,000 are expected to attend the game according to advance ticket sales. Army or Navy service men in uniform, not including officers, will be admitted to the game for 90 cents, the same rate as that extended to boys and girls 16 and under.

The Harvard freshman football team will play its first game of the season against Exeter tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock on the freshman field at Soldiers Field. Exeter has played one game, losing 19-13 to Tilton.

Coach Chief Boston will start the following Harvard freshman line-up—left end, George Casey (167); left tackle, Bill Ward (195); left guard, Lloyd Duxbury (174); center, Jack Fisher (191); right guard, Sidney Smith (182); right tackle, Bill Fisher (185); right end, William Hornbeck (180); quarterback, Philip Drake (180); left halfback, Peter Garland (210) or Bill Barron (164); right halfback; Dick Mechem (187); fullback, Paul Perkins (184) or Fairfield Goodale (188).

The Harvard varsity cross-country squad met the Boston University varsity this afternoon over the Riverside course in the first meet of the season for both squads. The probable Harvard entries are Bob Houghton '42, Bob Kent '43, Bill Palson '44, Fred Phinney '43, John Sopka '42, Bob Jay '42, and Tom McElligott '42. Because of illness, Capt. Kay Rogers '42 and Tim Coggeshall '44 are not expected to compete.

The Boston University entries will be Capt. George Byrom '42, John Dewhurst '44, John MacPartlin '43, Warren Goodie '43, Charles Morrell '42, Lawrence Bramhall '43, Howard Gibson '42, and Bill Connolly '44.

The varsity substitutes and the freshmen from the two institutions will compete against each other in an informal encounter.

The varsity soccer team, which defeated Tufts 6-0 last Saturday in its first game of the season, will meet Springfield College tomorrow afternoon at 1 o'clock on the Harvard Business School field.

Coach Jim McDonald expects to start the following line-up: Capt. John Penson, g; Bob Harbison, rfb; Fenton Taylor, lfb; Wesley Truscott, rhb; Ward Slingerland, chb; George Mallory, lhb; Monroe Herskovits, re; Ervin Drake, ri; John Sawhill, cf; Dick Gifford, li; Daniel Poor, le.

Springfield defeated Williams, 3-2, in its opening game a week ago. John Brock, coach of the Springfield team, named the following line-up: Perc Keller, g; Stanley Christman, rfb; Peter Jarina, lfb; Herbert Powley, rhb; Russell Peterson, chb; Jack MacCreary, lhb; Frank Cooley, re; Nils Carlsen, ri; Irvin Schmidt, cf; Burt Sheenan, li; Richard Havel, le.

The Harvard freshman soccer team, which tied Governor Dummer Academy 1-1 at South Byfield last Saturday, will meet Worcester Academy on the Harvard Business School field at 2 o'clock tomorrow.

Around the Hub

Dinghy Competition

Massachusetts Tech and Harvard sailors won initial matches in the Greater Boston Intercollegiate Dinghy League competition which opened the fall schedule yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Community Sailing Association. A light but chilly wind afforded good racing with M. I. T. beating Boston University's team, 41 to 22, and Harvard outsailing Northeastern, 24 to 17.

The Owen-designed Community Dinghies, built last spring by the Metropolitan Association District Commission for its sailing-for-all program, were used yesterday in competition for the first time.

* * *

The defenders, Mrs. Donald McClusky and Mrs. L. B. Goff of Worcester, were eliminated yesterday by Mrs. Willard Howard of Charles River and Rene Henderson of Concord. Their 3-and-2 victory put them into today's final of the tenth annual invitation four-ball golf tourney at the Charles River Country Club.

The other finalists today were Mrs. H. Warren Beard of Charles River and Margaret Curtis of Essex County Club, who defeated Cynthia Richardson of Highland and Mrs. H. W. Scholl, Jr., of Charles River, yesterday, 4 and 2.

* * *

A chance to show their wares before Coach Cooney Weiland of the Hershey Bears will be given three members of the Boston Olympics hockey team next week when the Bears report for their initial practice session. The three who will be given tryouts, Cliff Thompson, Johnny Fitzgerald, and Al Yourkewicz, impressed Weiland last winter in games they played in the Eastern Amateur League. Thompson and Yourkewicz are defensemen, and Fitzgerald a forward.

Pro Football

By the Associated Press

Hartford Blues 30, Providence Steam Rollers 0.

Snavely Coaching Cornell Eleven for Sixth Season Has Won 28 Games Out of 40

Successor to Gil Dobie Undefeated in 1939 Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 10—The noted exponent of the "mouse-trap," and "end-around," Coach Carl Snavely is coaching the Cornell Big Red eleven for his sixth season. In 1936, when the football tactician above Lake Cayuga succeeded Gil Dobie as head coach, the Cornell team had just completed one of its most disastrous football seasons in history—it had not won a single victory.

Working with new material and invoking a new system after Dobie's 16-year reign, Snavely developed a group of sophomores into a capable unit. The next season he developed them further, improving their playing abilities and produced the Ivy League champions of 1938.

Wide World

Carl Snavely

Displayed Ability

Fans became pessimistic as preseason talk began to be aired around Ithaca in 1939 that Coach Snavely had nothing but reserves from which to build the framework of his team. He displayed his ability to build strong teams again with his greatest Cornell eleven, which swept eight teams without defeat — including the memorable 23-to-14 conquest of Ohio State.

Last year's record is still fresh in many Cornellians' thoughts. The constant pressure of the winning streak seemed to curb the Big Red attack as the string grew in length—the boys were playing to win. The reversal of the 7-to-3 decision at Dartmouth broke the pressure, but the gridders could not recover in time to repulse Penn at Franklin Field, Philadelphia, in the season's finale.

From North Carolina

Snavely came to Ithaca after two fine seasons at the University of North Carolina. Previous to that period, he coached at Bucknell, from 1927 to 1933. Before that time he coached at Kiski and Bellefonte Academy. The master of technical football was graduated from Lebanon Valley College, from which he holds an A.B. degree. He also received his M.A. degree at Bucknell.

Meticulous in his knowledge of detail and theory of modern football, the Cornell coach stresses lectures, motion pictures of games and scrimmages, written quizzes and letters to his players. He has gained a nation-wide reputation as a fine coach, has instructed in many coaching schools and was head coach of the Collegiate All-Stars early this fall at Chicago.

Led in Passing

He is an exponent of wide-open football. The "mouse-trap" and "end-around," which he has perfected, serve as tribute to his ability. Passing is not overlooked in his lexicon of attack. Last year's crew with Hal McCullough as bomber-in-chief, had the Nation's best record of team yardage gained overhead. McCullough, himself, had the best passing average of any football hurler in the Nation.

Going into the Harvard game tomorrow Coach Snavely's record shows 28 victories, 10 losses, and two ties.

Snavely and Dick Harlow of Harvard have been friends since the early days of 1910. The friendship between the two, fired by their occasional meetings to discuss football tactics, dates back to 1909 when Dick Harlow entered Penn State College and Snavely was a young high school student, son of a minister at State College, Pa. Harlow, playing with the Penn State team, was the idol of the younger Snavely.

Each Team Won

Snavely continued his studies and was graduated from Lebanon Valley in 1915. He went through prep school coaching and then graduated to head man at Bucknell, where he again met Harlow. Two games were played in 1933 and 1934, between Snavely's Bucknell eleven and Western Maryland, where Harlow was mentor. Each team was once victorious by the identical scores of 14 to 13.

In 1938, Snavely as coach of Cornell and Harlow at Harvard, again crossed football paths. Cornell power was too strong and the Big Red overpowered the Crimson at Cambridge 20 to 0. Now, in 1941, these two coaches of fine attack will again clash wits.

Bill Dudley Becomes Man Of the Week

SEATTLE, Oct. 10 (AP)—Bill Dudley, the man of the hour in Virginia football, became the man of the week in the American Football Statistical Bureau's first weekly individual ground-gaining compilations today.

Dudley, who as a junior last year was named as a back on the Associated Press third team All-America, this week rates first in total offense—gains both rushing and passing—second in rushing alone, and fifth as a forward passer.

12 Out of 20

In 43 rushes he made 281 yards. He completed 12 out of 20 passes, with one interception, for 117 yards, and totaled 398 yards in 63 ball-handling attempts, while his team was winning two of its first three games, losing only to Yale's second-half surge, 21-19.

Grigas of Holy Cross is the top rusher, collecting 328 yards in 49 tries. Cantini of Carnegie Tech completed the most passes, hitting the target 20 times in 52 attempts with one interception, for 265 yards. The bureau ranks passers on the number of completions. On a percentage basis, Dudley's 12 out of 20 gave him a .600 percentage rating to lead in that classification among the top five.

Punting Leader

Auburn, for the past few years one of the Nation's best punting teams, boasts this week's punting leader in Gafford, whose five points in two games averaged 48 yards apiece.

Four players head the pass-snatching department with eight apiece. Ranked secondarily according to yards gained, they are: Keating, Detroit, 122 yards; Spivey, Texas A. & M., 107; Anderson, Carnegie Tech, 105, and Henderson, Texas A. & M., 72.

Other leaders:

Total offense—(gains rushing and passing)—After Dudley come Sinkwich, Georgia, 371 yards; Moser, Texas A. & M., 352; Grigas, Holy Cross, 328; Cantini, Carnegie Tech, 322; Madarik, Detroit, 309; Weber, St. Louis, 270; Porto, Creighton, 265; Pete Layden, Texas, 235, and Thomas, Tulane, 210.

Harmon Plays For New York Eleven In Columbus Game

ANN ARBOR, Mich. (AP)—Tom Harmon, Michigan's All-America halfback last year, said he will play with the New York Americans professional football team in New York Oct. 19 against Columbus.

Harmon said he had "agreed" with an official of the New York American League team to play in the game, but no contract had been signed. He added it had not been decided how much he would receive for the appearance.

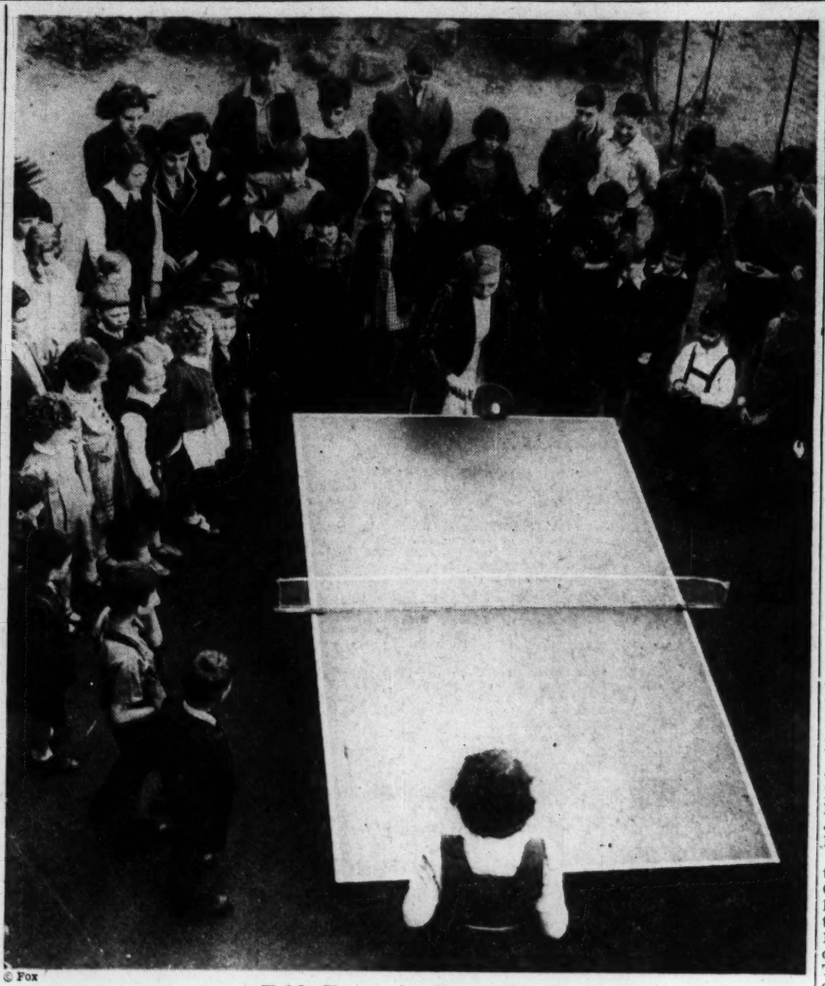
Harmon declared radio work still was his principal interest, but admitted that "ever since I've been watching the boys out on the field this fall, I've had the urge to play again. I think I'll take a crack at this one and see how it turns out. It's the only thing definite I have in mind right now."

Harmon has been broadcasting University of Michigan games this fall for a Detroit radio station.

Boyson at Landon

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Oct. 10 (AP)—Walter Boyson, coach of football, baseball and other sports at Carteret School for 19 years, left yesterday for a new post as director of physical education at Landon School for Boys, Washington, D. C.

Before coming to New Jersey, Boyson was head of physical education at the Lynn, Mass., High School.



© Fox

Table Tennis for East Enders

America provided this game of table tennis for the East End kiddies evacuated to the Ashley House School, at Worksop, Nottinghamshire, which comes into the Foster Parents' Plan for War Children. Or, at any rate, an American "foster parent" provided the table, the net, the ball, and the bats. The youngsters do the rest, sharing in the fun and excitement of Britain's most popular wartime community game.

Foreign Track Athletes Performed Excellently

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Despite the war and the natural curtailment of track and field athletics, comparatively excellent performances were turned in by foreign athletes during the past season. This is revealed in the October issue of the Amateur Athlete, official monthly publication of the Amateur Athletic Union.

Fifteen different nations appear in the table of 160 best foreign performances, but only seven of them have leaders in the 16 events. Germany has five leaders, Sweden four, Italy three, and one each for Hungary, France, Japan, and Finland.

Two world records are among the performances—the incredible 3.47.6 for 1,500 meters by Gunnar Hagg of Sweden and 175 feet 7-64 inch by Ernst Lampert of Germany in the discus throw.

Several Leaders

Here are the leaders in several of the 16 standard events in which the Amateur Athlete lists the 10 best performances: 400 meters, 47.1 by Lanzi, Italy; 1,500 meters, 3:47.6 by Hagg, Sweden; 5,000 meters, 14:29 by Syring, Germany; 10,000 meters, 20:25.6 by Csaplar, Hungary; 400 meter hurdles, 52.9 by Larsson, Sweden; broad jump, 24 feet 5 inches, by Maffai, Italy; pole vault, 13 feet 5½ inches, by Gustavsson, Sweden; hop, step, and jump, 49 feet 10¾ inches, by Saito, Japan; discus, 175 feet 7-64 inch by Lampert, Germany; javelin throw, 241 feet 11⅞ inches, by Mikkola, Finland.

The nations appearing in the tabulation include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Hungary, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Peru, Philippines, Poland and Sweden.

In addition to the complete table of foreign performances the October issue of the A. A. U. publication contains a tabulation of the 10 best times ever recorded at 1,500 meters outdoors, the mile outdoors, and the mile indoors. This appears with a special article discussing super-milers.

* * *

Women's Basketball

The addition of an extra time-out during the regular game and an extra time-out during overtime sessions are the principal rules changes for women's basketball for the 1941-42 season. These rules are contained in the new A. A. U. Official Basketball Guide which is just off the press. The guide celebrates basketball's Golden Jubilee and contains, in addition to the women's rules, the code for men's play, features on foreign competition and other attractive items that make it the most comprehensive basketball book ever published.

The game for women under A. A. U. rules is not as strenuous as under the boys' rules which still are preferred by some girls' teams. But they still are a big improvement over the old rules under which many of the school and college teams still play. These rules have been carefully planned after much study and provide a faster and more aggressive game than the old rules and are gaining in popularity with every season.

About the only difference between the men's rules and the present type of game played by the women under A. A. U. rules is the three-second and one-bounce rule which encourages a fast-passing, fast-moving style of play. The use of the roving guard as a scoring forward has added the needed incentive for all-around play on the part of each girl. By lifting the restrictions on guarding of the player in the act of shooting for a basket and by eliminating some other minor infractions, the disliked technical foul has almost been removed. A much more skilled, aggressive and faster game is the result.

The Official Basketball Guide may be secured at A. A. U. headquarters in the Woolworth Building, 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y. The price is 35 cents.

Yale Track Captain

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 10 (AP)—The election of Ernest C. Parshall of Erie, Pa., holder of the college shot put record, as Yale's track captain was announced last night by Ogden Miller, athletic director.

Parshall, who heaved the shot 47ft. 10¼in. in a meet against Pennsylvania last spring for his Yale record, succeeds Vincent W. Carpenter of Minneapolis who left college to enter the air force.

Parshall, a senior, prepared at the Hill School.

College Football

By the Associated Press

San Marcos State T. 7, Southern University 6.
Geneva 14, Grove City 7.

And Talking of . . Table Tennis

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Service Smiters Awaken Memories

LONDON—When I was a mere boy, scarcely more than a man—to borrow a phrase from Stephen Leacock—things were all very different. And nothing more so than table tennis, which is such a popular diversion among folk in the fighting and other forces here today. Not to mention young evacuees and people who prefer to disport themselves at home of an evening rather than stumble to and from amusement elsewhere during the "black-out."

Why, even the name was different. "Ping-pong" it used to be called in the old heroic days, a name that gives you a pretty good clue as to what went on.

The laws of play were printed in the lid of the box containing the gear when your father purchased it. But they were just a basis for discussion. The determining factor in regard to how the game should be played was, for most devotees, the lay-out of the family furniture.

What golfers allude to as "local rules" were introduced to take care of such hazards as a low-hanging chandelier or a table with a bevelled edge except for the small minority who took the game as seriously as the vast majority did later and who set aside an apartment specially for the playing of it.

Heyday

The years rolled on, as surely as the ping-ball used to roll under the family sideboard. And with them came an intensification that took the game out of the home. They changed the name. And they so changed the game that, in the years preceding the outbreak of the present war, "too old at 26" was a slogan in the first flight of players and people trained for championships with the aid of punch-balls, rowing machines, and skipping ropes. That would have been thought rather quaint behavior in my tournament heyday—if two small silver cups and a sugar bowl (a rather ironical possession in these days of rationing) may be said to constitute a heyday.

Inevitably it came to pass that, when players felt they could no longer do justice to themselves with one foot in the fireplace and the other on the cat, they adjourned to clubs that they formed where there was an amplitude of space. As well as standard tables, nets, and balls.

Thus, the merry tap-tap of the celluloid beneath the old armchair faded away, and the game rose in its fresh form of the 1920's to conquer the world, transformed from "ping-pong" to "table tennis," with all the accession of dignity that seems to be implied by that change.

Twenty Countries

When war broke out on Sept. 3, 1939, the Federation in which the international administration of the game is vested boasted a membership of at least 20 countries, and among these the greatest record of success belongs to Hungary.

Hungarians have shown an exceptional flair and enthusiasm for celluloid-chasing ever since it came into their ken. They have a sequence of victories in the world's individual and team championships as long as your arm, and for this they are indebted, more than somewhat, to the celebrated Viktor Barna—the Bill Tilden of the green table, so to speak.

Viktor in his greatest days always reminded me of a fencer. A lithe slim athlete with the grace of a prima ballerina, he would play gently, almost caressingly, for his opening and then taughten, lunge in for the decisive hit. The next moment his adversary was making a vain pass in the air and the spectators were retrieving the ball from the fifth row of the stalls.

Fabian View

There was, however, in first-class Table Tennis of pre-war days, a far less positive school of tacticians, the people who favored the theory that defense is the best means of attack. They were prepared to fight it out on those lines if it took all winter. And sometimes it looked as if it might, if two players in a match both took the fabian view.

Trudi Pritzi, and Austrian winner of the world's championship for women, was an arch-exponent of the indefatigable style of play. She once had—in 1937—a most fantastic encounter with another of the ladies who used to make "timeless test matches" at cricket look like a rush job—Ruth Aarons, of the United States.

By then, the authorities in their wisdom had invented a rule which invoked the penalty of disqualification upon players who took more than an hour over the best of three games or 105 minutes over the best of five. Ruth and Trudi were only just warming up to the job after an hour, when dozing spectators were restored to consciousness by the application of the new rule to both finalists.

Ruth, in her natty singlet and wide-cut trousers, used to leap about in a highly athletic manner a good deal of the time; but only in order to hit the ball—backhand and forehand alike—plum in the center of her little bat and to hoist it back over the net so that the enemy could take another swipe. When this had happened several hundred times, her opponent was liable either to utter one yell and take a frenzied kick at a table-leg or make a mistake. Usually the latter.

Well, in due course the United States laid their inevitable grasp upon both the Swaythling Cup and the Corbillon Cup, emblematic of the world's team championship for men and women (they won at Baden, Austria, in 1937, the year after Ruth Aarons won her world's championship for women's singles) but the Americans lost these trophies in London the following season—the Swaythling Cup to Hungary, victor for the ninth time out of a possible twelve, and the Corbillon Cup to Czechoslovakia, successful for the third time out of a possible six.

Looking back to that meeting, the last really big international table tennis jamboree in this country before the war, one recalls vividly the scene at the Wembley Arena, where 10,000 spectators followed the moves and counter-moves in the finals of the world's championship with bated breath.

Just think of that number of people flocking to see a little white celluloid ball beaten back and forth across a little net, six inches high, on a green wooden table only nine feet by five! The thing should have been ludicrous. But it wasn't. It was dramatic. And compared with the way millions of young people have been obliged to spend their time since then, it was very worthwhile indeed.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Rogers Hornsby named manager of the Baltimore Orioles of the International League at a reported $10,000.

Brown Back Due to Star

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Henry Pilote, the forgotten man of last year's Brown varsity squad, will have his first real chance to show his ball carrying ability for the Bear varsity in tomorrow's intra-state tussle with Rhode Island State, at Brown Field, starting at 2 p. m.

Pilote, a junior speed merchant from Whitman, Mass., and Kents Hill, warmed the Brown bench practically all last season, and missed this season's opener with Wesleyan because of an injured ankle. But the first time he carried the ball for the Bears against Columbia he scooted 23 yards to Columbia's 3-yard line, setting up the second Brown touchdown, which was disallowed because of an offside ruling.

Had Field Day

In the first game scrimmage staged by Coach J. Neil (Skip) Stahley this fall, Pilote had a field day until he pulled up lame after a 50-yard touchdown romp on which he had shaken loose from at least four tacklers. That mishap is the reason that Brown supporters have not seen Pilote in action, but they are likely to see a lot of him before the season is over.

Pilote is a medium-sized back, standing 5-10½ and weighing 167 pounds. He was the star passer of the 1939 freshman eleven, while at Whitman High he passed and did most of the kicking. At Kents Hill he played a lot of football on the same eleven with George Delaney, Brown end, and Henry Ashley, reserve center, who is his Brown roommate. He played at Kents Hill the year before Jay Pattee and Ormand Muzroll, promising sophomores on the Brown squad, competed there.

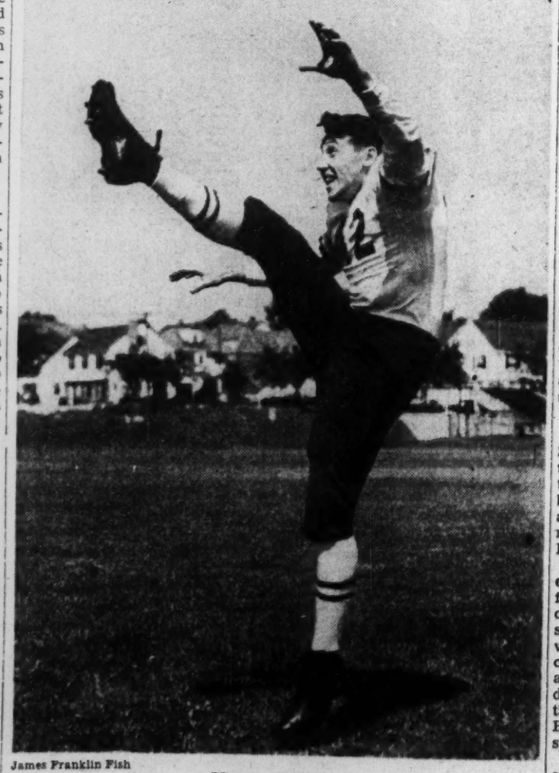
Brother From B. C.

Hank Pilote, whose brother Norman graduated from Boston College in 1939 and played four years of baseball at shortstop at the Heights, is practically an unknown to Brown fans because he got into only the Wesleyan and Tufts games last season in the closing minutes.

Bob Jackson of Princeton was a teammate of Pilote in his first two years at Whitman High, while Bob Hayes, one of the best backs Williams has had in years, was in the backfield with Hank his last two years at Whitman. In high school Pilote played all four positions in the backfield under the system used there. He also played a year of basketball at guard and two years of baseball at first base. Football was his main sport at Kents Hill, although he played some with the hoopsters.

At Brown Pilote is majoring in English and also taking Education courses, as he is aiming for a teacher-coach position after he graduates.

Although Hank doesn't mind how his name is pronounced by the radio announcers as long as he gets into the games, the correct way to say Pilote is pie-lot.



James Franklin Fish

Henry Pilote

Skip Stahley is counting on Hank Pilote to be one of his backfield stars before the present football season is concluded. Besides being a fast-running back he is also adept at passing and kicking.

Newark Signs Two

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 10 (AP)—The Newark Bears of the American Football Association yesterday announced the signing of two backs, Eddie Foy and Dick Saudefur.

Foy, an amateur golf star, played in the Holy Cross backfield in 1939. Sandefur, Purdue graduate, was with the Paterson Panthers for the past two seasons.

Fullback Bill Kane was released and halfback Eddie Berlinski was put on the inactive list because of injuries.

Attention!

TACOMA, Wash. (AP)—Tacoma teamsters purchased 1,000 tickets for soldiers at nearby Fort Lewis for the Gonzaga-Pacific Lutheran game, and businessmen chipped in for 1,000 more pasteboards.

Married Men on Grid Squad

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 10—If the University of Texas Longhorns set the pace in the race for the national gridiron championship—and it appears at this stage as if they will—the team may go down in football history as "the old married men." Ten of Coach Dana X. Bible's star-studded squad of 38 players are benedicts, giving the Steers claim to the title of having more players who have gone to the altar than any other college team in the country.

In the Southwest there is not a close competitor for this dubious title. The University of Arkansas has five players who are married. At Texas Christian University there is one. There are none at Texas A. & M. College.

Bell Opposed

Coach Madison (Matty) Bell of Southern Methodist University is so opposed to having married men on his squad that he caused a shortage at center this year by dismissing Charles McGaffey, a real performer from Port Arthur, just before the first game last season when Bell learned he was married. The regular center, Ray Pope, graduated, leaving Bell without an experienced man to fill the post.

Actually, the Longhorn married men are not "old," although they are referred to as "the old married men." The oldest one is Orbar "Spec" Sanders, substitute for the flashy Cowboy Jack Crain at tailback. Sanders is 24 years old. The others range from 19 to 22 years of age. Most of them are bridegrooms; that is, married less than a year. One of them, Jack Freeman, a substitute guard, is a daddy.

Wives in Stands

Seven of Coach Bible's 15 backs have wives in the stands cheering them on. They are Wingbacks Noble Doss, Fritz Lobpries and Ralph Park, Blocking Back Vernon Martin, Fullbacks R. L. Harkins and Lewis Mayne and Tailback Sanders. Other benedicts on the squad are Mike Sweeney, end, Stanley Mauldin, tackle, and Guard Freeman.

Coach Bible had hoped to have 11 married men on his squad this year, but V. D. Basey, a regular guard last season, is out for the season with an ailment.

Married life apparently has helped rather than hindered the play of the married Longhorns. With all of the benedicts playing important roles, the Longhorns in their first two games rolled over Colorado, 34 to 6, and whitewashed Louisiana State University 34 to 0.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1941

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	717,410
1941 volume to date	109,676,832
1940 volume to date	158,190,295

Stocks Unable To Maintain Early Advance

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—After [illegible] recovery momentum today the stock market veered into cross currents and many of the early advances were wiped away.

The opening was steady and improvement became general when it appeared that recent selling had spent itself. Top gains ran from fractions to a point or better but most leaders were well down from the highs near the final hour and a number were slightly under water.

Dealings, slow throughout, were at the rate of about 500,000 shares.

Fears of an imminent Russian collapse under the fierce drive of the Nazis, which had severely troubled the market Thursday, seemingly subsided a bit as Moscow communiques claimed the Hitler encirclement strategy had failed and that the Soviet forces were still fighting hard on the major fronts.

Favored stocks included Bethlehem, Chrysler, Sears-Roebuck, Boeing, Douglas, United Aircraft, Glenn Martin, Consolidated Aircraft, Dow Chemical, Western Union, Great Northern, pfd., Pennsylvania and Santa Fe.

Higher in the curb were Bell Aircraft, American Light & Traction and Pennsylvania-Central Airlines.

Rails Pace Bond Rise

Speculative and medium-priced rail issues paced the bond market toward the final hour today with gains of fractions to around a point.

Larger changes were marked up for some rail bonds which came on the market after being inactive recently.

High-grade corporate issues held to a narrow range.

U. S. Governments, neglected on the stock exchange, rose 2-32 to 4-32 of a point in over-the-counter dealings, most of the buying interest centering on the new 2½s of 1967-72.

On the upside were Alleghany modified 5s of '50, Rock Island general 4s of '88, Commercial Mackay, Delaware & Hudson refunding 4s, Internationel Telephone 5s, Missouri Pacific 5s of '77F, Nichel Plate 4½s, Penn. General 4½s of '65, Pere Marquette 5s and Shell Union 2½s.

Commodity Futures

Grains

At Principal Markets

	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct. Wheat				
Winnipeg	.74¾	.73⅞	.74⅜	.73½
Dec. Wheat				
Chicago	1.19⅛	1.18⅛	1.18¾	1.18⅝
Minneapolis	1.13¾	1.12⅞	1.13⅝	1.13⅛
Kansas City	1.13	1.12⅛	1.12⅝	1.12½
Winnipeg	.76	.74⅝	.75⅝	.74½
May Wheat				
Chicago	1.24¼	1.23	1.23⅝	1.23⅝
Minneapolis	1.18⅛	1.17⅜	1.17⅞	1.17⅝
Kansas City	1.16¾	1.16	1.16¼	1.16⅛
Winnipeg	.78⅞	.78½	.79⅛	.78½
July Wheat				
Chicago	1.24¾	1.23¾	1.24⅛	1.24⅛
Minneapolis			1.19¼	1.19¼
Kansas City			1.17⅝	1.17¼
Dec. Corn				
Chicago	.77¾	.76⅞	.77¼	.77¼
May Corn			.71⅜	.71⅜
Chicago	.83⅝	.82¾	.83¼	.83⅛
Kansas City	.76½	.76¼	.76⅜	.76⅛
Dec. Oats				
Minneapolis	.50¾	.49⅝	.50⅛	.49⅞
Winnipeg	.46⅛	.46	.46⅜	.46⅛
Rye, Chicago	.46¼	.44⅞	.46	.44⅞

Lard

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct.	9.95	10.10	9.95	10.07	10.10
Dec.	10.25	10.40	10.22	10.30	10.35
Jan.	10.45	10.60	10.42	10.50	10.50
March	11.72	11.85	11.72	11.72	11.80
May	11.90	12.02	11.90	11.95	12.00

Soybeans

At Chicago

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Oct (old)					
Oct	1.64½	1.67⅞	1.64⅛	1.66	1.65⅞
Dec.	1.66¼	1.67⅞	1.65¾	1.66⅜	1.64¾
May	1.71	1.73	1.70⅝	1.71½	1.70⅝

Wool

Grease

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
December	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.5	93.4
March				93.8b	92.7
May				91.8b	91.8
	Tops				
December	125.7	126.1	125.7	126.1	126.3
March	124.1	124.3	124.1	124.3	124.2
May				123.3b	123.6
b—Bid.					

Cotton

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
October	16.63	16.83	16.63	16.63	16.45	
December	16.81	16.98	16.80	16.95	16.78	
March	17.09	17.25	17.06	17.19	17.03	
May	17.25	17.44	17.22	17.35	17.20	
July	17.38	17.56	17.35	17.47	17.28	

Cottonseed Oil

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
October	13.61	13.61	13.45	13.45	13.65
December	13.37	13.45	13.32	13.32	13.36

Hides

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
March					
June				14.65b	14.65
Dec.				14.67b	14.67
b—Bid.	14.72	14.78	14.72	14.75	14.80

Sugar

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
N. Y. March						
No. 3	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.86	2.85	
Wld. May						
No. 4	2.38	2.39	2.38	2.38		2.39½

Cocoa

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
December	7.71	7.84	7.70	7.84	7.69	
March	7.86	7.98	7.85	7.98	7.84	

Black Pepper

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
December	5.67	5.72	5.67	5.72	5.59	

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Butter

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
November	33.85	34.10	33.60	34.00	34.05	
December	33.95	34.30	33.80	34.00	34.05	
January	34.25	34.45	33.90	34.20	34.40	

Eggs

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
October	29.75	30.00	29.65	29.80	29.95	
November	29.75	30.05	29.70	29.80	30.00	
December	29.75	30.05	29.70	29.80	30.03	
January			28.15b	28.70a	29.00	

*8 a. †R. s. bBid. aAsked.

Potatoes

	Open	High	Low	Close	Close	Prev.
November	2.06	2.12	2.05	2.07	2.06	
January	2.93	2.95	2.86	2.87	2.92	

Quotations for cotton, cottonseed oil, hides, sugar reported by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane; for cocoa, pepper, eggs, butter by J. S. Bache & Co.; for potatoes, wool by J. S. Bache & Co.; for New York unless otherwise noted.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
55¾	46	Abbott (1.60a)	2	54½	54	54	Oct 9
51¾	44	Acme Steel (4)	1	47½	47½	47½	Oct 9
8⅛	5⅛	Adams Exp (.15)	14	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
24¼	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21¼	22¼	22¼	+ ⅜
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	2	13	13	13	Oct 8
45	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	11	40⅜	39⅝	40	+ ¼
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Oct 2
5	3¼	Alaska Jun	21	3¼	3¼	3¼	
9½	5½	Alleg pt xw	24	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 9
10⅜	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	2	6½	6¼	6½	Oct 9
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	19	19	19	Oct 6
25⅞	18¼	Alleg Lud (1½g)	6	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜	− ⅛
11⅛	7¼	Allen Ind (¾g)	5	21⅜	21⅛	21¼	
167½	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	7¼	7¼	7¼	Oct 9
13	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	2	156	155¾	155¾	−1¼
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	3	12¼	12	12	Oct 9
87⅞	51¼	Allied Stores	2	133⅜	131½	133⅝	+ ⅛
86¼	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	14	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg(1g	1	86¼	86¼	86¼	
21⅜	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	13	28⅛	28	28	− ⅛
1⅜	1	Amal Leather	1	1⅜	1	1	− ⅛
20	10	Amal Lea pf ¾k	3	1	1	1	
63½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	17½	17½	17½	Sep 25
19⅝	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.90g)	1	56	56	56	+ ⅜
38½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ½
5¾	5½	Am Bk N (.20g)	5	47	46⅝	47	+1
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅛
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh(1.40g)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	− ¼
3	1	Am Cable & R	4	2	2	2	− ⅛
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	4	23⅜	23¼	23⅜	
135	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	833⅛	833⅛	833⅛	+ ⅛
34¾	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	1	178	178	178	Oct 9
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ¼
21⅝	18⅛	Am Ch & C 1.20g	2	65½	65½	65½	− ¼
119	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	119½	119½	119½	− ⅛
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	110	110	110	Sep 17
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	1083½	1083½	1083½	Oct 8
5⅞	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	7	7	7	Oct 3
19½	9½	Am Crys S(1½g)	4	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	18	18	18	Oct 9
6½	3¾	Am European	5	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12	7	Am & For Pow	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 9
249⅜	117⅜	Am FP $6 pf .90k	4	14	13⅝	13⅝	− ⅛
283⅛	143¾	Am FP $7pf 1.05k	3	20½	20½	20½	
37⅜	21⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	3	25	24⅝	25	+ ½
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (3g)	10	25⅜	25½	25⅜	Oct 9
41⅜	23¼	Am Hide & Lea	8	34¾	33½	33½	Oct 9
33½	22	Am H & L pf (3)	2	32½	32	32	Oct 9
51¼	44½	Am Home (2.40)	1	46¾	46¾	46¾	− ⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	Oct 9
30⅛	20	Am Ice pf (1½e)	1	27½	27½	27½	Oct 9
4¼	3⅝	Am Internat'l	15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13¼	9	Am Inv Ill (1)	1	59⅜	58⅜	58⅜	Oct 6
50	43	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	43	43	43	Oct 9
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	2	11½	11½	11½	− ¼
85¼	79	Am Loco pf 5¼k	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	−1⅝
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.74g)	5	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
6⅛	2¼	Am M & Metal	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
22⅜	15⅛	Am Metal (¾g)	3	20½	20¼	20¼	Oct 9
1	1	Am Power & Lt	5	1	1	1	
46¾	30	AP&L $6 pf 5¼k	3	32¾	32	32¾	− ¾
39	29	AP&L $5pf 4¾k	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
7	5⅝	Am Rad&S(.45g)	47	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
15⅞	11⅝	Am R Mill(1.05g)	17	12⅝	12¼	12⅝	+ ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	Am Saf R (1½g)	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	
45⅝	34	Am Seating(1½g)	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	
155	138¾	Am Sm & R(2g)	8	39¼	38⅞	39	+ ¼
54	37	Am Sm&R pf(7)	1	150	150	150	
28½	19	Am Snuff (3a)	1	41	41	41	− ¾
11½	9⅜	Am Stl Fd(1¼g)	4	20	19¾	19⅞	+ ⅜
13½	10	Am Stores (½g)	2	11	11	11	
22⅛	11	Am Stove (.90g)	2	10	10	10	Oct 1
98	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	203¼	197	203¼	
19⅜	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	5	963¼	96	96	Oct 9
163¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	8	161½	161½	161½	Oct 4
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	11	1531¼	1527⅜	1531⅜	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	4	71½	71⅜	71⅝	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Oct 9
7	4⅜	Am Type Fdrs	4	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	− ⅛
29¼	24½	Am Viscose (1g)	17	25¼	25	25¼	+ ⅜
116¾	113⅜	Am Viscos pf (5)	3	115	115	115	
7¼	3⅞	Am Water Wks	16	37⅜	33¾	38¼	− ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	2	85½	85¼	85¼	Oct 7
8⅝	5½	Am Woolen	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 9
81¼	1	Am Wool pf (7k)	8	72½	71½	72½	− ½
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	19	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
563¼	46⅛	Am Zinc pf(3¾k)	2	48¼	47¼	47¼	−1¾
30	22½	Anaconda (1½g)	32	25½	25⅛	25½	+ ⅛
17¼	11⅞	Anchor-H (.30g)	3	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	Sep 24
12½	9	Andes Cop (¾g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 3
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 9
33⅞	26	Arch-DM (1.35g)	1	31	31	31	Oct 9
112⅝	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	9	110¼	109⅞	110⅛	Oct 7
70¼	47½	Armour Ill	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	
72	60	Armour Ill pr pf1½g	2	68¼	68¼	68¼	
43⅞	23	Armour Ill pf	4	42	42	42	Sep 18
92¼	67⅜	Armstrong 1¼g	1	88¾	88¾	88¾	Oct 9
6¾	4¼	Arnold C (.50g)	3	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Oct 7
103⅜	55⅜	Artloom (.52½g)	1	53¾	53¾	53¾	
88	79½	Assd Dry Goods	5	87⅜	81¾	81¾	
102½	87	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	3	85	84⅞	84⅞	Oct 9
35½	23	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	58	58	58	Oct 2
31⅜	18	Associates (2)	1	25½	25⅛	25⅝	Oct 9
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	1	66¼	66¼	66¼	+ ¼
28⅛	13½	Atl Coast Line	25	24⅛	23⅞	24	+ ⅜
36¼	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	34	34	34	
53	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	2	49⅞	49	49	− ⅞
24⅜	19½	Atl Refining (1)	7	24⅛	23⅞	24	
111⅛	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Oct 8
72¼	61	Atlas Corp (½g)	5	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	
51¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	Oct 9
9¼	6	Atlas Pow (2½g)	2	66	65¾	65¾	
37⅛	17⅜	Atlas Tack (.30g)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	− ⅛
34	23⅜	Austin Nichols	2	31⅜	31½	31½	Oct 9
		Aviation Corp	14	3⅝	3½	3⅝	+ ⅛
19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	7	14½	14¼	14¼	
8⅞	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	30	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	Oct 9
8⅞	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	4	4¼	4	4	
8½		Bangor & Ar	2	6⅞	6	6	− ⅛
13¾	7	Barber As (1½e)	12	10½	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
9⅞	6½	Barker Bros ½g	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Oct 9
10½	7⅜	Barnsdall (.45g)	7	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	− ⅛
24⅞	18	Bath Ir Wks ¾g	4	18	18	18	
31¾	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	
27⅝	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26½	26	26	Oct 1
104½	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Sep 10
104½	103	Beat C C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	103	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	2	119	118	118	Oct 8
8½	7	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	7¼	7¼	7¼	
41¼	32⅜	Bendix Av (4g)	10	37⅛	36¾	36¾	− ⅛
57	40	Benef Ind (1¼g)	3	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	− ⅛
24¾	20¾	Benef Ind pf 2½	3	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	− ⅛
69½	62⅛	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	50½	50½	50½	Oct 9
11⅞	11⅜	Beth Steel (4½g)	16	63	62⅛	62⅞	+ ⅜
31⅞	23¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122	122	122	Oct 9
2⅞	1⅝	Bigelow S (3g)	2	29¼	29¼	29¼	Oct 9
10¼	6⅝	Black & Deck(2)	1	21½	21½	21½	
18⅜	13½	Blaw-Kn (.45g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
24¾	12⅜	Bliss & L (¾g)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	− ¼
35	25⅛	Boeing Airplane	52	20	19⅛	19⅞	+ ¼
23⅝	17⅜	Bohn Al&B 1½g	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+ ¼
21⅞	18⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	
16	7⅛	Borden Co (.90g)	10	28¼	27¾	27¾	− ⅜
17⅜	7	Borg-Warn 1.30g	6	19⅞	19⅜	19⅜	+ ⅛
30	21	Boston & Maine	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	1	32½	32½	32½	− ½
4⅜	3¼	Brew Corp(.30g)	1	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Oct 9
123⅝	83¾	Bridgeport B 5¼g	1	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	Oct 9
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg 1½g	4	9	8¾	8¾	− ⅛
41	28½	Briggs & St 2¼g	8	19½	19¼	19½	+ ⅛
45¼	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	− ¾
25⅝	21⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	2	43½	43	43	Oct 9
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	1	2½	2½	2½	
14¼	10	Bkly Un Gas	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 9
36½	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	113¼	113¼	113¼	
23½	16¼	Bruns-Bal (1½g)	9	36½	36½	36½	Sep 24
12⅝	9	Bucyrus-E (.65g)	3	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	12	9½	9¼	9½	+ ⅛
8⅛	4½	Budd Wheel 45g	12	37⅜	33¾	37⅜	+ ⅛
34¼	22½	Bullard (1½g)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
35⅝	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	23⅞	23	23	Oct 9
20⅞	15¼	Burling (.95g)	1	31	31	31	−1
6½	49	Burling pf (2¾)	1	18½	18½	18½	− ⅛
9⅜	7⅜	Burr Add (.45g)	1	56	56	56	− ¼
4¼	2½	Bush Terminal	6	8¼	8	8	− ⅛
6⅞	4½	Butler Br (.30g)	12	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	Oct 9
23	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	2	6	5⅞	6	
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	21¾	21⅝	21⅝	Oct 8
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(½g)	1	9	9	9	
			1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 9
24¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1½)	1	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
54	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Oct 2
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	5	⅛	⅜	⅜	− ⅛
7¼	5½	Calumet&H(¾g)	4	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	− ⅛
14⅞	10¼	Camp Wy (1.10g)	2	11	10⅞	10⅞	− ⅛
17½	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	7	15¾	15⅝	15½	Oct 9
5¼	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	11	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1½g)	1	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	Oct 6
3⅜	2¼	Capital Ad A	2	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	Sep 25
30½	22	Carpent Stl (2g)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Oct 6
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	5	3	3	3	Oct 9
57¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	4	78½	77¾	78½	− ⅜
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	3	42⅞	42⅜	42⅞	+ ⅜
29¾	18½	Celanese (1½g)	4	23	2.3⅜	2.3⅝	− ⅛
10½	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	8½	8⅜	8½	
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	7	17⅛	16½	16½	Oct 9
3⅛	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	− ⅛
14¾	4¼	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Oct 9
4	2½	Cent Violetta S	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ½
34⅞	27	Century Rib M	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	− ¾
32⅜	27⅛	Cerro de Pas (4)	4	31½	31	31	
21¼	15⅜	Cert-teed Prod	1	3	3	3	
22½	17½	Chain Belt 1¼g	1	17	17	17	− ⅛
18	11½	Cham P&R(1¾g)	1	22	22	22	Oct 9
44⅛	34¼	Checker Cab	1	11½	11½	11½	Oct 9
102½	93½	Ches & Ohio (3)	8	36¼	36	36	− ¼
4½	2¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	98½	98½	98½	Oct 8
1⅝	⅝	Ches Corp	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
		Chi & E Ill	12	1½	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 9
3		Chi & E Ill A	5	5⅝	5½	5½	+ ¼
10⅜	3⅞	Chi Great West	3	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
8¼	5	Chi Great W pf	13	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
19½	9½	Chi Mail O (1¼e)	6	6	6	6	Oct 8
44½	37½	Chi Pneu (1½g)	7	15⅞	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
54	49	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	41½	41½	41½	Oct 8
		C P T pr pf(2½)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Oct 8
		Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
		C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 8
9¾	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	− ⅛
14⅜	10¾	Chickasha (1)	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Sep 20
3	1⅞	Childs Co	2	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	− ⅜
72⅛	55	Chrysler (4½g)	1	2	2	2	Oct 9
103¾	89¾	City I & F (.90g)	32	57	56½	56⅜	+ ¼
4⅛	2½	City Stores	1	10	10	10	Oct 9
40½	30¼	Clark Eq (2¼g)	1	31½	31½	31½	Oct 9
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br 1.20g	2	34	32½	32½	− ½
43½	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	1	27	27	27	Oct 9
39⅞	28½	Clett Peab (2g)	1	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	+ ⅜
106	87	Coca-Cola (2¼g)	1	36	35¾	36	
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	2	96	96	96	− ½
16¼	11⅛	Colgate-P (½a)	1	62	62	62	Oct 1
104⅜	100¾	Colg-P pf (4½)	1	147⅞	147⅞	147⅞	
20¼	18⅛	Collins & A 2¾g	1	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	Oct 2
21	14	Col F & I (1a)	1	19½	19⅜	19⅜	− ⅛
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (1.35g)	1	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+ ⅛
21	14⅝	Col Br B (1.35g)	1	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅛
4⅞	2¼	Col G&E (.10g)	1	15	15	15	+ ⅜
82½	66½	Col G&E pf A(6)	30	2⅜	2¼	2¼	
7½	4¼	Colum Pict	2	68	67⅜	67⅜	− ⅞
28½	21¼	Colum P pf (2¾)	14	7	6¾	6¾	Oct 9
83	69⅞	Colum Carb (4)	6	26¾	26¾	26¾	Oct 7
31	21¾	Comi Credit (3)	1	81	81	81	Oct 8
104	99¾	Com Cr pf (4½)	6	23½	23½	23½	
37⅞	27⅞	Comi Inv Tr (4)	1	102	102	102	Oct 7
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4½)	5	30½	30¼	30¼	− ⅛
11⅞	8¾	Comi Solv (1¾g)	1	107	107	107	Oct 6
49⅜	35⅝	Com'th & South	8	9⅝	9½	9⅝	− ⅛
30⅛	24¼	Com&Sou pf (3)	20	⅜	⅜

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
1 3¼s 46-44	106.30	106.30	106.30

New York City Bonds

62 3s 80	110⅞	110⅛	110⅛

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
10 Alb & Sus 3½s 46	77	77	77
7 Allegh 5s 44 mod	91⅛	90¾	90¾
4 Allegh 5s 49 mod	77½	77½	77½
7 Allegh 5s 50 mod	61⅝	61¾	61¾
7 Allegh Inc 5s 50	59½	59¼	59½
11 AmIGChem 5½s 49	66⅛	66	66⅛
3 Am T&T 3¼s 66	102½	102⅜	102⅜
9 Am T&T 3¼s 61	109½	109⅛	109½
28 Am T&T 3s 56	109	109	109
3 Arm Del 4s 55	111¾	111⅝	111¾
10 AT&SF 4s 95	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
19 AT&SF s2¼s 95 st	109⅛	108⅞	108⅝
27 AT&SF 4s 1995-55	90¼	90⅛	90½
1 AT&SF 4½s 50	103	103	103
17 A C Line 1st 4s 52	102¼	102¼	102¼
9 A C Line 3½s 64	76⅞	76¼	76⅜
43 A C Line 3s 45	62½	61⅞	62½
3 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	95¼	94⅝	95¼
1 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48	36⅛	36	36⅛
1 Atl Refin 3s 53	30¼	30¼	30¼
15 B&O 1st mtg 4s 48	106⅜	106¼	106⅜
26 B&O 95 st A	59¼	59⅛	59¼
21 B&O 95 st C	33	32¾	32¾
29 B&O 96 st F	38¼	38	38¼
92 B&O cv 60 st	32¾	32½	32¾
10 B&O 4s 48	31⅞	31½	31⅝
2 B&OPLEAWV 4s 51 st	57½	57	57¼
11 B&O S W 50 st	49¾	49½	49¾
1 B&O T C 4s 59	42	41	41
2 Bang & Aroo cn 4s-51	47	47	47
2 Bang & Ar cv 4s 51 st	47½	47⅛	47½
1 Bang & Aroo 5s 43	47¼	47⅛	47¼
1 Bell T Pa 3s 45 B	87	87	87
9 BeneflndLoan 2¼s 50	110	110	110
30 Boston&Me 4½s 70	100	99¾	100
2 Boston&Me 4½s 60	103¼	103¼	103¼
1 Bkly Edis 3¼s 66	36⅞	36¾	36¾
1 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	69⅛	69¼	69¼
12 Buf R&P 5s 37	110½	110⅜	110⅜
3 Bush Term 5s 55	97	97	97
2 C&J Ore Pow 5s 66	37¼	37⅛	37⅛
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝
25 Can Nat Ry 4½s 56	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
28 Can Nor 6½s 46	105	104⅞	104⅞
1 Can Pac 5s 54	111⅞	111½	111⅝
14 Can Pac 4½s 46	94¼	88	88
9 Can Pac 4½s 60	84	84	84
1 Can Pac 4s perp	84	84	84
2 Celanese 3s 55	67¾	67¾	67¾
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	102¼	102¼	102¼
6 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	96½	95¾	95¾
10 Cen Pac 5s 60	13⅛	13½	13½
6 Cen RR NJ 5s 87	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
5 Certain-td 5½s 48	18¼	18⅛	18¼
3 C&O 4½s 92 reg	84¼	84¼	84¼
5 C&O 3½s 96 D	129¼	129¼	129¼
10 Chi & Alton 3s 49	104¾	104⅞	104⅞
2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 CB&Q gen 4s 58	75¼	75	75¼
15 CB&Q 4s 1l 49	79½	79¼	79¼
2 CB&Q 3½s 1l 49	94¼	94	94½
2 Chi & E Ill 1mc 97	87¾	87¾	87¾
3 CHGtWine 4½s	29	29	29
1 Chi GtWest 4s 88	36¼	36¼	36¼
1 Chi I&L 6s 47	66¼	66¼	66¼
3 Chi I&L 5s 47	37½	37½	37½
6 Chi I&L 4s 47	33¾	31	33½
21 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	11	11	11
13 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000	2¼	2¼	2¼
4 CM&SP 4½s 89C	39½	39½	39½
6 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40¾	40¾	40¾
5 CM&SP 3½s 89B	38¾	38⅝	38¾
1 Chi&NW rfg 5s	37½	37½	37½
12 Chi&NW gm 5s 87	28	28	28
1 Chi & NW 4½s 87	25	25	25
10 Chi&NW cv 4½s 49	25	25	25
3 CM&St P 4½s 2037	18¾	18¼	18¾
1 Chi&Nw 4½s 2037	18¾	18¼	18¾
1 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	18¾	18¾	18¾
10 Chi & NW 4s 87	23½	23½	23½
4 Chi&NW 3½s 87	23½	23½	23½
10 CRI&P 4½s 52A	14	13⅞	14
32 CRI&P 4s 88	11½	11½	11½
2 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	22¼	22⅛	22⅛
2 CT Ho &ssEtrig 5s	13⅞	13⅞	13
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	65	65	65
2 Ch Un Sta 3¼s 63	109	109	109
11 Ch & Ind 4½s 62	103	102¾	102¾
9 Chi Ill Mid 4s 49	98½	98¾	98¾
7 CCC&StL 4½s 77	97	97	97
4 Clev Elec Ill 3s 70	50¼	49½	49¾
6 Cleve Un Term 5½s 72	109½	109¾	109¾
2 Clev Un Term 5s 73	85	85	85
4 ClevUnTerm 4½s 77 C	71	71	71
4 Col F & I 5s 43	65¼	65¼	65¼
23 Col Sc Se 4½s 80	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Columbia G 5s 1961	19	19	19
2 Colo&So Oh El 3¼s 70	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 ComlMack Inc '69 ww	110	110	110
8 Comwlth Ed cv 2¾s 58	111¼	111	111¼
3 Con Edis 3½s 58	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	108¼	108¼	108¼
5 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Contin'tal Oil 2¾s 48	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 rct	24½	24¼	24½
6 Curtis Pub 3s '55	98¼	98¼	98¼
6 Dayton P&L 3s '70	108	108	108
58 Del & Hud rfg 4½ 43	54	53¾	53¾
13 D & R G 4s '36	14¼	14¼	14¼
15 D Moin&Ft D 4s '35 ct	6	6	6
3 Det Ed 3s 70	107	107	107
2 Det T Tun 4½s 61	96¼	96¼	96¼
12 Erie rfg 5s 67	107	107	107
4 Erie 4½s '67 wi	31¾	31½	31½
9 Erie rfg 5s 75	104½	104½	104½
25 Erie 4½s 2015 wi	31¾	31	31½
70 Erie 1st 4s 96	52½	52¼	52¾
20 Erie gen lien 4s 96	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 Erie 4s 95 wi	61½	61¾	61¾
2 Firestone T&R 3s 61	86½	86½	86½
2 Fla E Coast 5s 74 ct	99	98¾	99
5 Gen Sti Cast 5½s 49	14¼	14¼	14¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	93¾	93¾	93¾
11 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	87½	87½	87½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	106½	106½	106½
5 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	98	97¾	98
5 Gulf M & Ohio 5s	95¾	95¾	96
12 Hudson Coal 5s62A	66½	66½	66½
2 Hud&Man rfg 5s57	37¾	37½	37¾
12 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	10	10	10
7 Ill Cen 3½s 52	104¾	104¾	104¾
15 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	40¼	40¼	40¼
5 Ill Cen 4½s 66	42	41¾	41¾
1 Ill Cen 5s 55	50	50	50
20 Ill Cen W Line 4s 51 reg	50	50	50
6 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63a	44¾	44	44¾
1 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	40½	40	40½
11 Indpls & Lou 4s 56	28	26¼	28
4 Inland Stl 3s 61	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
15 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	33¾	32⅞	33¼
2 Int Mer Mar 6s 41	100	100	100
2 Int Paper 6s 55	105⅛	105	105⅛
10 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	83½	83½	83½
16 Int T&T 4½s 52	46⅛	45⅜	45¾
44 Int T&T 5s 55	49¾	49½	49¾
1 Jones&LaughSt 3¼s 61	99½	99¼	99¼
3 K S South 5s 50	69⅛	69½	69½
1 K C South 3s 50	64	64	64
7 Kresge Found 3s 50	103½	103½	103½
1 Lac Gas 6s 42A	73½	73½	73½
5 Lac Gas 5½s 53	84	84	84
1 Leh & N Y 4s 45	52⅝	52½	52⅝
1 Leh Val Coal 5s 54C	73½	73⅜	73½
5 Leh Val Coal 5s 74 st	68¼	68¼	68¼
1 Leh Val NY Term 5s 54	60¼	60	60¼
1 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	46¾	46¾	46¾
1 Leh Val 5s 2003 st	49	49	49
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	33⅝	33⅜	33⅝
11 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	29	29	29
4 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	97½	97	97
1 Louisv & Ark 5s 69	97	97	97
1 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	83	83	83
4 L&N Pad&M 4s 46	102½	102½	102½
1 Lou Gas&El 2¾s 66	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Maine Cen 4s 45	108½	108½	108½
3 Maine Cen 4½s 60	81	81	81
3 Manti Sug 4s 57	51¾	51	51
2 Met Ed 4½s 68	43½	43	43
5 Mil&Nor Ist 4½s 39	110	110	110
28 M & St L 4s '49	64½	64½	64½
2 MSP & SSMar 5½s '49	2¾	2¾	2¾
5 MSP & SSMarie 4s '38	1	1	1
4 MSP & SSM gtd 5s '38	11	11	11
11 MSP & SSM cn 4s '38	11¼	11½	11⅜
13 M-K-T 4½s '62 A	11	10½	10½
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	25⅞	25½	25⅞
10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	21¾	21½	21¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	21¾	21½	21⅝
10 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	31⅞	31¼	31⅞
10 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	21⅞	21½	21⅝
98 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28⅛	27¾	27¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '77 ct	28⅛	27¾	27¾
2 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	28⅛	27½	27½
2 Mo Pac 5s '80 H	28½	28¼	28¼
2 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	29¼	29¼	29¼
2 Mon W Pa PS 4½s '60	27⅞	27⅞	28
1 Mon W Pa PS 6s '65	109½	109½	109½
2 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	111	111	111
2 Mor & Essex 5s '55	106⅞	106⅞	106⅞
2 Mor & Essex 3½s '55	41½	41½	41½
2 Mor & Essex 3½s '55	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
25 Nash Chs & St L 4s '78	39½	39½	39½
7 Nat Distill 3½s '49	65	65	65
2 Natl Steel 3s '65	104½	104	104½
2 Natl Supply 3¾s '54	106¼	106⅛	106¼
1 N Eng RR 4s '45	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 New Eng T&T 5s '52	55½	55	55
1 New E T&T 4½s '61 B	123¼	123¼	123¼
1 N Orl Term 4½ 52	55¼	55¼	55¼
6 N Orl Tex&M 4½s 56	101½	101½	101½
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	74	74	74
68 NYC 4½s 2013 A	105	105	105
3 NYC cn 4s 98	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
2 NYC 3½s 97	50¾	50½	50¾
32 NYC cv 3½s 52	56¾	56½	56¾
1 NYC&HR 3½s 97	95¾	95¾	95¾
5 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	57	56½	56¾
1 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	79½	79½	79½
15 NY Chi&St L 4s 78	72¾	72½	72¾
2 NY Chi&St L 4s 46	61¾	61½	61¾
7 NY Chi&St L 3½s 97	97¾	97¾	97¾
NY Connect 2½s 65	101¾	101½	101¾
NY Dock cv 5s 47	76	75½	76
2 NY Dock Co 4s 51	62½	62¼	62½
1 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109½	109½	109½
12 NY Lack&W 4½s 73	55¾	55¾	55¾
12 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	51½	51¼	51¾
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	29¼	29	29
18 NYNH&H clt 6s 40	7	6¾	7
1 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	6	6	6
1 NY O&W gen 4s 55	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
1 NY S&W 1st 5s 43	92½	91	92½
2 Norf & W 4s 96 reg	127¾	127¾	127¾
4 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	124¼	124¼	124¼
29 Nor Pac 6s 2047	105¼	104¾	105½
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	62¼	62¼	62¼
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52¾	52½	52¾
25 Nor Pac 4s 97	48¼	48¼	48¼
9 Nor Pac 3s 2047	71¼	71¼	71¼
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 61	41¼	40¾	41¼
Ogden&LCha 4s 48	111¾	111¾	111¾
1 Ohio Ed 3¼s 72	7	7	7
1 Ohio Ed 4½s 62 A	109¾	109¾	109¾
1 Pac Gas & El 2¾s 64	82	82	82
5 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38	110¾	110¾	110¾
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	87	87	87
4 Pac T&T 3¼s 66 C	110¼	110¼	110¼
2 Para Pict 5½s 47	99¾	99¾	99¾
6 Peo Co 4s 61	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Pen P&Li 4½s 74	108¾	108¾	108¾
6 Pen P&R gen 5s 68	110	109¾	110
3 Pen RR cn 4½s 60	111¼	111	111
25 Pen RR gen 4½s 65	105	104¾	105
1 Pen RR gen 4½s 81	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Pen RR 4½s 84 E	101	101	101
8 Pen RR 4s 48	101	101	101
22 Pen RR 3¾s 70	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	95	95	95
1 Pere Marq 5s 56	78¾	78¼	78¾
15 Pere Marq 4½s 80	70¾	70¾	70¾
6 Pere Marq 4s 56	63¼	63¼	63¼
6 Phila Co 4½s 61	62¼	62¼	62¼
6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49	107¼	107	107
1 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51	63¾	63¾	63¾
1 PCC&StL 5s 75 B	104¾	104¾	104¾
7 PCC&SL 4½s 77	109¼	109¼	109¼
1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50	103	103	103
1 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	101	101	101
2 Port Gen E 4½s 80	62½	62½	62½
2 Prov Sec 4s 57	86	85½	86
1 Purity Bak 5s 48	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Rmdg 4½s 97 A	104½	104½	104½
6 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51	80	80	80
2 Rem Rand 3½s 56	69¼	69	69¼
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	102¾	102¾	102¾
1 Republic Steel 4½s 56	104½	104½	104½
12 Revere Copp&B 6s60	104½	104½	104½
30 Rio Gr W cl A 4s 49	101½	101½	101½
5 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	15	15	15
8 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66	6	6	6
2 StLPub Svc 5s 59	97	96¾	96¾
34 St L S F 5s 50 B	81⅝	81½	81⅝
22 StLSF 5s 50 st	81⅝	81½	81⅝
31 St L S F 4½s 78	14¾	14¾	14¾
11 StLSF 4½s 78 ct	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
31 St L S F 4s 50 A	14¾	14¾	14¾
5 St L S F 4s 50A ct	14¾	14½	14¾
5 St L SW 5s 52	14¾	14½	14¾
1 St L SW 1st4½ 89	13¾	13¾	13¾
10 SA&A Pass 4s 43	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 San A L cn 6s 45	98	98	98
1 San A L 6s 45 ct	7¾	7¾	7¾
1 San A L a 1 5s 60	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Sea AL rfg 4s 59	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Sea AL rfg 4s59ct	6½	6½	6½
6 Shell Un 2½s 54	6	6	6
20 Sou Pac 4½s 68	99	98¾	99
21 Sou Pac 4½s 81	49¾	49¼	49¾
20 Sou Pac 4½s 69	49	49	49
23 So Pac rfg 4s 55	49	48¾	49
2 So Pac cit 4s 49	63	62¾	63
3 So Pac 3¾s 46	46¾	46⅝	46⅝
33 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	72¼	72¼	72¼
3 So Pac SPTer 4s 50	50⅞	50¾	50⅞
6 South Ry 6½s 56	78½	78⅛	78½
2 South Ry cn 5s 94	84⅝	84⅜	84⅝
43 South Ry gen 4s 56	92	91⅝	91⅝
2 South Ry Mem 5s 96	60½	60	60½
1 So Ry 4s St L 81	79½	79½	79½
14 Spokane Int 5s 55	80	80	80
5 Stand Oil N J 3s 61	33¼	32¾	33⅛
2 Studebaker cv 6s 45	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
17 Tex Corp 3s 65	108¼	108¼	108¼
7 Tex & Pac 5s 77B	107	106⅞	106⅞
8 Third Ave ad 5s 60	64	64	64
7 Third Ave 4s 60	52⅛	51½	52⅛
2 Toronto H & Buf 4s 46	84	84	84
5 T St L & W 4s 50	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
2 Union Oil Cal 3s 59	85½	85¼	85½
2 Un Pac 1st 4s 47	106¼	106⅛	106⅛
4 Unit Drug 5s 53	111⅞	111¼	111⅝
10 Un Stockyds 4¼s 51	90¼	90	90
9 Utah P&L 5s 44	96	95⅞	96
8 Virginian Ry 3¾s 66	102¾	102⅜	102⅜
10 Wabash rfg 5½s 75	108⅛	108¼	108½
34 Wabash 1st 5s 39	22¼	22	22¼
8 Wabash 5s 80D	71	70½	71
10 WabashOma 3½s 41	21⅞	21¾	21⅞
5 Wabash 4s 76B	23	23	23
18 Wabash 4½s 78 C	21½	21½	21½
1 Walwrth 4s 55	20¾	20⅝	20¾
1 Warner Bros 6s 48	84¼	84¼	84½
6 Warren Bros 6s 41	96¼	96¼	96¼
1 West Pen P 5s 60E	86½	86½	86½
1 West Pen 3½s 66	111¼	111¼	111½
1 West Va P&Pap 3s 54	111	111	111
8 Westn Md 4s 52	104¼	104⅛	104¼
4 Westn Pac 1st 5s 46	90¾	90¼	90¾
2 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	25	24¾	24¾
5 Western Un 5s 60	24¾	24¾	24¾
7 Western Un 4½s '50	85½	85½	85½
6 Wheel Stl 3½s '66	84½	84½	84½
4 Wilson & Co 4s '55	96¼	96	96½
7 Wis Cen 4s '49	106¼	106¼	106¾
1 Wis Cen 4s S&D '36	41¾	41¾	41¾
1 Wise El Pow 3½s '68	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Young S&T cv 4s '48	102¼	102¼	102¼
1 Young S&T 3¼s '60	101½	101½	101½

Foreign Bonds

19 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	69½	69	69
2 Argentine 4s '72 Apr	68¼	68½	68¼
1 Australia 5s '55	75¼	75¼	75¼
6 Australia 5s '57	75½	75½	75¾
18 Belgium 6½s '49	91	89	89
1 Brazil 8s '41	23¾	23¾	23½
10 Brazil 6½s 27-57	19¼	19¼	19¼
28 Buen A 4½s '57	20¾	20¾	20¾
8 Buen A 4½s Aug '76	55½	55	55
5 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	55¼	54¾	55¼
5 Canada 5s 52	55¼	55¼	55¼
5 Canada 4s 60	102	101½	101½
20 Canada 3¼s 61	105	105	105
10 Canada 4s 68	99	98½	98⅜
5 Canada 3s 67	95¼	95	95
5 Canada 2½s 45	95¼	95	95
15 Canada 2¾s 44	98¼	98½	98½
5 Chile Mtge 6¾s 61 asd	99¼	99	99
2 Chile MtgBk 6s 61 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Chile 7s 42	13¾	13¾	13¾
2 Chile 7s 42 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
21 Chile 6s 60 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd	14	13¾	13¾
7 Chile 6s 61 Feb asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Chile 6s 62 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
5 Chile 6s 63 asd	13¾	13¾	13¾
3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct	13¾	13¾	13¾
1 Colomb 3s 70	40	40	40
4 Cordoba Pv 7s 42	32¾	32¾	31¾
2 Cuba 4½s 77	92¾	92¾	92¾
3 Ger GerGovt 7s 65	71¾	71¾	71¾
11 GerGovt 5½s 65 unst	6¾	6¾	6¾
1 Ger Govt 7s 49	6	6	6
2 Italy 7s 1951	8½	8½	8½
1 Japan 4½s 54	22¾	22¾	22¾
1 Norway 4½s 65	57	57	57
1 Orient Dev 6s 53	45	45	45
1 Panama 3¼s 94 A st	35	35	35
43 Peru 1st 6s 60	66⅞	66¼	66¼
1 Peru 2nd 6s 1961	9	9	9
1 Poland 4½s 68 asd	8½	8½	8½
2 Queensld 6s 47	90	90	90
10 Rio de Jan 6½s 46	13¼	13¼	13¼
1 Rome 6½s 52	11¾	11¾	11¾
13 Santa Fe (Prov) 4s 64	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝
3 Sao Paulo 8s 50	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞
5 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	26¼	26¼	26¼
52 Urug aj 3½s&4½s'79	25	25	25

Bond Sales (In dollars)

Total today 3,774,000, previous day 7,212,700, week ago 8,316,000, year ago 6,236,000, two years ago 6,726,500. Jan 1 to date 1,632,865,325, year ago 1,215,464,650, two years ago 1,619,4277,700.

Foreign Exchange Rates

12 noon, Oct. 10

Sterling:	Today	Prev. Day	Parity
Cablest	$4.03¾	$4.03¾	$4.03
Switz'ld—franc	.2333	.2333	$
Italy—lira	.0526x	.0526x	.0526
Germany—mark	.4000x	.4000x	.4033
Sweden—krona	.2385	.2385	.4537
Greece—d'chma	.0068x	.0068x	.0220
Spain—peseta	.0920	.0920	**.1468
Finland—finm'k	.0205x	.0205x	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1977x	.1977x	.2961
Port'gal—escudo	.0401	.0401	.0748
Yugos'via—dinar	.0235x	.0235x	.0208
South America			
Arg'tina—peso†‡	.2347	.2347	.7187
Brazil—milreis†‡	.0505	.0505	.2025
Chile—peso‡	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol‡	.1550	.1550	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4550	.4550	.6583
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2355x	.2355	.8440
India—rupee	.3035	.3035	.6180
Java—florin	.5329	.5329	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2535	.2535	*
Shanghai—dol	.0550	.0550	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.4751	.4751	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.8850	.8875	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2070x	.2070x	$

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Quotations for the French, Belgian, Dutch, Norwegian, Danish, Polish, and Rumanian currencies are not available due to occupation by Germany. ‡Free market. §Parity. ¶Paper rate. **1929 average. ††Not quoted. †Nominal.

Over-the-Counter Security Quotations

Over-the-counter quotations listed below are obtained from reliable sources in co-operation with the Boston Securities Traders' Association and should reflect fairly the actual market. It may be noted that where floating stock supply is small, prices occasionally are nominal. These quotations are obtained between 11:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m., and may have been quoted higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Etandard-Engineering	7½	8¾
American Hardware Co	22¾	25¼
American Manufac 5 pf	26	27
American Wringer Co	80	83
Amoskeag Company	5½	6¾
Amoskeag Company pf	23¾	
Appleton Company	73¾	
Appleton Company 7 pf	27½	30
Applied Arts Corp	105	110
Arlington Mills	3½	3½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	40	43
Automobile Banking Corp A	23¾	25¾
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	2¼	3½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	15½	17¾
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	25½	27½
Berkshire Fine Spinning	110	
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	73	87
Bird & Son Inc $5 pf	62	67
Boston Wharf Company	102	
Boston Woven Hose & Rub	14¾	
Botany Worsted Mills pf	30¾	33¾
Brinks Inc	4	5¼
Campbell A S Co Inc	78	
Central Railway Signal A	3¾	4¾
Chapman Valve Manufac	39½	
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	33½	36½
Dewey & Almy Chem Co	13½	15½
Dewey & Almy Chem 5 pf	26½	29½
Domestic Finance Corp pf	105	110
Draper Corporation	27	29¾
Dwight Manufacturing Co	70½	75½
Eastern Corporation	15	17
Eastern Corporation pf	51½	61½
Exolon Co	16	18
Family Loan Society Inc	12	14
Family Loan Society pf A	13¾	15⅝
Franklin Process	25	28
Fru

Commerce and Finance

SPAB Permitted to Halt All Non-Essential Building Construction

Business and Industry

SEC Official Says Bankers' Stand Too Wary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BILOXI, Miss.—Edmund Burke, Jr., member of the Securities and Exchange Commission, told the National Association of Securities Commissioners here that investment bankers are getting farther and farther away from another source of business, the sale of securities, and especially equity securities, to the individual investor, because they prefer to "bet on sure things" and accordingly concentrate on high-grade bonds.

"So long as investment bankers continue to have a strong preference for underwriting high-grade bonds, and for selling them to institutional investors," he said, "they will be obliged to bid for them against their own prospective customers, often unsuccessfully. The potential bargaining advantage of the insurance company purchasing for investment includes not only the underwriting spread but various less important items of expense attendant upon purchasing large amounts of publicly offered securities. Furthermore, high-grade bonds are very easy to sell. This means that not only can the underwriter turn a very nice profit by dealing in such securities, but he is almost wholly protected from risk.

Underwriting Outlook

"Not only are most underwriters willing to distribute only high-grade bonds, but their customers are primarily institutional investors. The weight of the evidence coming to the attention of the commission is to th effect that investment bankers and dealers, being human, prefer to dispose of the issue which they have underwritten by filling a few orders for very large blocks.

"The unfortunate thing about it is that if its present attitude continues, the underwriting business would seem to be actually helping itself not at all. The only field in which the underwriters can (or feel they can) operate is becoming smaller and smaller. Yet, by confining their activity almost entirely to that field they are getting farther and farther away from another source of business on which they might rely for a continuing volume of business—the sale of securities, and particularly equity securities, to the individual investor.

"To be sure, there is a great deal of work to be done in restoring the confidence of the average investors or, rather the potential average investors. This kind of confidence is definitely personal. It requires long, careful and conscientious cultivation.

Time and Effort

"Distribution on this basis takes time and effort. New issues of preferred and common stocks will not go out the window over night, and it is highly doubtful whether they should. The investor should be sold on the merits of the issue, on the basis of facts which can be relied upon. I do not want to be understood as advocating the indiscriminate or high-pressure sale of new equity securities to either individual or institutional investors. There are very numerous investors, particularly those of small means, who should not invest more than a portion of their capital in equity securities. None, certainly, should embark on the purchase of newly issued stock on the spur of the moment or under the influences of high-pressure salesmanship and without mature consideration.

"But the investor with from $10,000 to $100,000 in an assorted list of securities is definitely a fair prospect for a small block of a new common stock issue which looks reasonably promising, if the broker or dealer has gained his confidence.

"Admittedly, the restoration of investor confidence is a slow job, but so far as we have been able to see, very little has been done to open up this enormous source of legitimate investment capital. There is no magic key. There is only hard and conscientious work ahead."

Advertising Seen Having Place in Emergency

NEW YORK (AP)—Declaring that advertising was essential during the emergency, Dr. Kenneth Dameron of Ohio State University and the committee on consumer relations in advertising held that "we cannot have total national defense without information about goods and services."

"Advertising contributes increasingly to the maintenance of consumer confidence through the advoidance of scare copy and the further development of informative copy," Dr. Dameron said in a statement issued by the National Newspaper Week Committee of the Newspaper Association of Managers.

"It also serves as a safeguard to quality," he added. "More generally, advertising is a vital factor in maintaining public morale.

"Now more than ever, it must continue to contribute toward maintaining the free flow of consumer goods so needful to absorb the new consumer purchasing power and to maintain standards of living.

"Advertising has other functions than to stimulate sale of goods. It automatically diverts the consumer from desire for goods which conflict with the needs of national defense to goods which can be had in good supply, since it would not pay to create demand for which there is an inadequate supply. This, in turn, is a factor in holding down prices."

Promoted

Above: John A. O'Brien and (below) Leslie A. Baldwin, who have been elected vice-presidents of Johns-Manville Sales Corp. Mr. O'Brien will continue as general sales manager of the power products and industrial department, while Mr. Baldwin will manage sales of industrial products to the chemical and paint industries, automobile manufacturers and the nonferrous metals industry.

Canada Adds 50 Commodities To Export Ban List

OTTAWA, Ont. (CP)—Addition of 50 commodities to the list of articles which cannot be exported from Canada without an export permit was announced by the Trade and Commerce Department.

Officials said the new list helped carry out the policy of co-operation between Canada and the United States on export control by safeguarding against the re-exportation of American goods from Canada "to undesirable destinations."

The new provisions are in effect on and after Oct. 14.

The additional products for which an export permit will be required include various drugs, herbs, roots, and other vegetable products, glucose, horse hair, mutton grease, textile fibers, diesel and semi-diesel engines, electrical machinery and apparatus, motor trucks and busses, zirconium, bismuth, fabricated copper including brass and bronze, several petroleum products such as lubricating oils, kerosene, and naphtha, chemicals, navigation instruments, tachometers, parachutes and schneiderite.

About 30 of these products are exempt from requiring an export permit when shipped to any part of the British Empire and the United States.

U. S. Starts Checking Aluminum Hoarding

WASHINGTON (AP)—A plant-by-plant check of aluminum foundries to uncover possible cases of "hoarding" of aluminum and misuse of preference-rated supplies of the metal has been started by the Government.

Donald M. Nelson, priorities director, borrowed inspectors of the Wage and Hour Division to conduct the survey. Their work, he said, would be carried on simultaneously with routine inspections of each plant for wage-hour enforcement purposes.

"Information in the hands of the priorities division indicates that a number of violations have occurred," Mr. Nelson said in a statement.

Machine Tool Makers Are Named in Anti-Trust Suit

CHICAGO (AP)—Seven machine tool manufacturers have been named in a federal court civil injunction suit alleging anti-trust law violations in connection with manufacture of ground hobs, "a machine tool element of vital importance in the national defense effort."

The suit filed by Daniel B. Britt, assistant attorney general in charge of anti-trust cases in this area, accused the manufacturers of suppressing competition among themselves and fixing prices.

Defendants were the Barber-Colman Company, Rockford, Ill.; Illinois Tool Works, Chicago; Michigan Tool Company, Detroit; National Twist Drill and Tool Company, Detroit; National Tool Company, Cleveland, Ohio; Union Twist Drill Company, Athol, Mass., and Brown and Sharpe Manufacturing Company, Providence, R. I.

SPAB Control Is Placed On All Building

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Supply, Priorities and Allocations Board has established controls permitting it to stop all non-essential building construction which would use up "critical materials" needed for national defense. Here are some questions and answers on its policy decision:

Q—How will non-essential building be halted?

A—Through refusal of the Office of Production Management to grant priorities preference ratings which would enable the prospective builder to get the materials he needed.

Q—What type of building is affected?

A—The OPM can deny "critical materials" for any kind of construction—residences, power projects, installations for flood control, apartment buildings, factories, hotels, warehouses, lofts, office buildings, public utility projects, river and harbor improvements.

Q—Is it aimed particularly at home building?

A—No. Unofficially and somewhat guardedly, some defense sources indicate that it was aimed in large part at what they called "pork barrel" public works projects which have negligible defense significance or little public health and safety importance.

Q—Could it halt projects authorized by act of Congress?

A—Yes.

Q—Who will guide the program?

Nelson To Be Guide

A—Donald M. Nelson, former Sears-Roebuck Vice-President, now director of the priorities division of OPM and executive secretary of SPAB, the new defense super-command body headed by Vice-President Wallace.

Q—Are standards fixed to determine what buildings or projects are essential and entitled to priorities?

A—No. Many things are left to the judgment of Mr. Nelson and his staff.

Q—What are "critical materials"?

A—They are the scarce materials which appear on the so-called "priorities critical list" drawn up by the Army and Navy joint munitions board. The last takes in virtually all metals, including many widely used in the building industry such as steel, copper, brass, bronze and aluminum. It includes also asbestos roofing and pipe coverings, insulating firebrick, cork and some others.

Q—Does the ban completely halt the use of such materials?

A—No. It affects only projects which use an "appreciable amount" of a critical material.

Q—Who decides what is an "appreciable amount"?

A—Mr. Nelson and his priorities staff. Some materials are more "critical" than others, and would be harder to get. An "appreciable amount" of steel would be a greater tonnage, certainly, than an "appreciable amount" of copper. Defense people said the supply situation at the time the material is wanted might be a guiding factor, as well as the rise or fall of defense demands for a certain material.

Q—Could work be stopped on a building already under construction?

A—Yes, but efforts will be made, officials said, to provide materials needed to finish non-defense jobs "where construction actually has started and a substantial portion has been completed."

Q—If I were building a ten-story building and had four stories built, could I get materials to finish?

A—Very likely, yes.

Q—If only an excavation existed?

A—A toss-up.

Q—If I had only blueprints?

A—No, probably.

Q—If I had blueprints and had ordered materials?

A—Delivery might be stopped on your materials.

Q—What could I do if I felt I had to erect a new building?

A—You could use your ingenuity to substitute noncritical materials.

Substitute Materials

Q—What materials, for instance?

A—SPAB says: "In many types of public works and buildings the use of steel can be almost eliminated. Reinforced concrete pipes can be used in place of steel for water mains. Buildings erected for emergency use can be built to less stringent specifications than those designed for permanent use, and hence can be built with less steel."

Q—Will construction of private homes be stopped in "defense housing priority areas" where housing is needed because of an influx of defense plant workers?

A—Presumably not. Priorities officials note that the division on Sept. 19 approved priority assistance for these communities in almost all the states and several territories.

Q—Will contemplated erection of schools in such areas, to care for the children of defense workers, have to be abandoned?

A—Again, most likely not, in the opinion of qualified officials.

Lehman Corp. Assets Rise

NEW YORK—An increase in net asset value as of September 30, 1941, to $29.78 per share was reported in a letter of Robert Lehman, President, to stockholders of Lehman Corporation, included in the report for the first quarter of the current fiscal year. As of June 30, 1941, net asset value was $28.77. Shares outstanding on both dates were 2,003,377.

Hourly Factory Earnings Rise Sharply to New High Record

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Average hourly earnings in 25 manufacturing industries have increased since October, 1940, according to a survey by The Conference Board covering about 2,000,000 wage earners. Hourly earnings rose from 74.4 cents to a new high record of 82.2 cents in July, an increase of 7.8 cents an hour, or 10 per cent in nine months, the board reported.

"This increase, however," it added, "has not yet reached the proportions of the sharp rise from June to Sepember, 1933, when the National Recovery Act stimulated a great increase in labor union activity, or of the sharp rise from October, 1936, to June, 1937, when the post-election boom in business activity created a shortage of some kinds of skilled labor." A fourth sharp increase in average earnings since the bottom of the depression in the summer of 1932 occurred in April, 1934, when they went up 3 per cent in one month.

Gradual Increase

The report point out, however, that these waves of wage increases were not actually waves since there has been no recession in wage rates or average hourly earnings in the 25 industries as a whole. Between periods of sharp upward movement, there was a gradual rise in wage rates, so that the net increase over the eight years from June, 1933, to July, 1941, was 37.2 cents, or 83 per cent.

Wage earners in these industries, however, the Board's report continued, did not benefit fully from the advances in hourly earnings, because each of the first three occurred approximately at the top of a sharp increase in manufacturing activity, the subsequent reaction from which caused declines in employment, in the number of hours worked, and in average weekly earnings.

Even in July, 1941, despite the urgency of the defense program, the working time of the wage earners in these industries was slightly less than in June, 1933, so that in the eight years average weekly earnings increased 81 per cent, as compared with an increase of 83 per cent in average hourly earnings.

The sharpest increases in average hourly earnings during the October, 1940, to July, 1941, advance in wages were with few exceptions in the industries which have received the largest volume of defense contracts. In the iron and steel industry the increases amounted to 13.6 cents an hour, or 15.9 per cent.

Hourly earnings in the iron and steel industry are now the second highest of the 25 manufacturing industries; they are exceeded only by the average in the automobile industry.

In the lumber and millwork industry hourly earnings increased 14 per cent, but the average working time was 2.3 hours less per week in July than in October. Consequently, it was pointed out, the average weekly earnings increased only 7.5 per cent.

Other Defense Lines Gain

The third, fourth, and fifth largest increases in hourly earnings were in outstanding defense industries as follows: 13.8 per cent in foundries and machine shops manufacturing heavy equipment; 13.7 per cent in the hardware and small parts industry, and 13.6 per cent in the electrical manufacturing industry. In the following industries gains of more than 10 per cent were recorded: Automobiles, 13.5 per cent; furniture, 11.6 per cent; paper and pulp, 10.8 per cent; miscellaneous foundry and machine shop products, 10.8 per cent; agricultural implements, 10.5 per cent.

The smallest increase in average hourly earnings was in the newspaper and magazine printing industry, where the average for July, 1941, was 98.3 cents, as compared with 98.0 cents in October, 1940. While there has been no sharp increase in hourly earnings in this industry since the spring and early summer of 1937. Average hourly earnings were the second highest of the 25 manufacturing industries in October, 1940, and they were the third highest in July, 1941, despite the sharp increases which occurred in several other industries.

Farmers Call Upon Congress To Raise Prices

WASHINGTON (AP)—A conference of farm leaders from 37 states has drafted resolutions calling upon Congress to guarantee farmers higher prices than now prevail for many of their products.

Congressional proposals to freeze agricultural prices at present levels or to authorize a ceiling on such prices encountered sharp opposition from the 60-odd governors, state agricultural commissioners, officials of national farm organizations and Congress members attending the conference.

Speaker after speaker, including Senators Bankhead (D) of Alabama, Thomas (D) of Oklahoma, Smith (D) of South Carolina, Gillette (D) of Iowa, and Aiken (R) of Vermont took exception to contentions of some economists and government officials that rising farm prices were contributing to an inflationary movement.

"There is no danger of inflated farm prices so long as we have surpluses and farmers produce abundantly," declared Senator Bankhead.

All took the position that farm prices—now 45 per cent higher than a year ago—still did not give farmers their share of prosperity created by national defense spending. At the same time, all said agriculture should have only "parity" prices.

"Parity" prices have been defined by Agriculture Department officials as those which would give farm products as much purchasing power in terms of non-farm goods and services as in a base period.

In determining parity price goals of its crop programs the department uses the pre-war years of 1909-14.

Senator Thomas and other speakers contended, however, that this period did not properly reflect present day farm production costs. They urged that a later period be used. If this were done, higher parity prices would result in the case of some products, particularly cotton, dairy and poultry products and some meat animals.

Senator Smith sharply attacked "Government bureaucrats who don't know the difference between a cotton plant and jimpson weed."

He called upon farm groups to organize and "demand of Congress your just dues."

"Farmers are tired of being the football of politics," he declared. "No congressman would raise his voice against your demands if you were organized as well as labor."

Senator Aiken said farmers should use "pressure methods" to get what they want.

Named to Auto Car Board

ARDMORE, Pa.—John A. Payne, President of Consolidated Coppermines, Inc., Oliver H. Payne, of the law firm of Bainton, MacNaughton & Douglas, New York, and Robert Simon, President of Liberty Aircrafts Products Corporation of Farmingdale, Long Island, have been elected directors of the Autocar Company to fill vacancies caused by the resignations of Walter S. Mack, Jr., President of Phoenix Securities Corporation, Edward A. Leroy, Jr., and C. B. Colpitts.

Huge Demand For Treasury Bonds Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Estimates of total applications for the new Treasury issue ranged between $9,500,000,000 and $10,000,000,000. In the last previous long-term financing, the Treasury was offered $8,200,000,000, which established the record, now apparently to be exceeded.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Treasury has closed its cash subscription books on $1,200,000,000 of new bonds which it offered to the investing public Oct. 9, the quota filled.

It also announced that the subscription period for exchange of $204,425,400 of old Treasury notes for the new bonds would close Oct. 10.

Details on the total amount of offers to take the bonds and the basis of allotments probably will be made on Oct. 15, Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau announced.

The new securities, at 2½ per cent, mature in from 26 to 31 years. Holders of the old Treasury notes were offered a three to 3½ per cent premium on the exchange.

Mr. Morgenthau said during the day that the bulk of subscriptions were coming from insurance companies, mutual savings banks, and investors who wanted to buy for a long-term investment.

He asked the Federal Reserve banks, which receive bond subscriptions on behalf of the Treasury, to examine all subscriptions and eliminate any bond purchase requests which appear to be based on such loans.

The Secretary explained that the purpose of this type of limitation was to restrain subscribers from asking for more bonds than they could afford to buy in the hope of reselling them quickly at speculative profits.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — New York City Controller Joseph D. McGoldrick has entered a subscription on behalf of the city sinking funds for $100,000,000 of the new 2½ per cent Treasury bonds.

Except for a limited participation in the liberty loans in the last war, this is the first time the city has entered the field of Federal investments, according to Mr. McGoldrick, who personally appeared at the Federal Reserve bank here to submit the subscription.

Airplane Traffic Up

PITTSBURGH—That air transportation is serving a vital function in national defense is indicated by the tremendous increases in traffic over Pennsylvania-Central Airlines' routes, particularly in travel to and from Washington. J. J. O'Donovan, Vice-President of the air line, revealed that in September, 40,212 revenue passengers were carried and 7,605,131 revenue passenger miles were operated by Pennsylvania-Central last month, representing respective increases of 86.41 per cent and 102.05 per cent over the 21,572 revenue passengers carried and the 3,764,008 revenue passenger miles flown in September of last year.

Standard Oil Turns Down Mexican Offer

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—Flat refusal of the proposal by the Avila Comacho Government of Mexico to end the controversy with American interests over the seizure of foreign-owned oil properties in the Republic in March, 1938, was announced by W. S. Farish, President of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, on behalf of the petroleum companies involved today. Mr. Farish declared the oil concerns could not give their assent to the proposed settlement.

While no specific details of the Mexican proposal has been announced officially, quarters believed to be informed said it provided for an advance payment of $9,000,000 and future payments either in dollars or oil after an appraisal of the properties had been made by the two Governments. Joined with the proposal is a loan by the Export-Import Bank of $50,000,000 to Mexico and a $30,000,000 credit by the United States Treasury Department for peso stabilization purposes.

Claim Against Mexico

The claim of the Royal Dutch Shell interests, controlled by British and Netherland groups, was not included in the proposed settlement. Both Great Britain and the Netherlands withdrew their diplomatic representatives from Mexico in April, 1938, in protest against the oil decrees issued by President Lazaro Cardenas and their failure to reach some mutually satisfactory agreement with the Mexican Government.

The claims against Mexico by the oil companies aggregate many millions of dollars and have been the subject of numerous exchanges between the State Department in Washington and the Mexican Foreign Office.

Seventeen companies were originally involved, and two experts appointed by the Mexican courts, one of them representing the government and the other representing the companies, evaluated the properties on Aug. 20, 1940, at 181,292,000 pesos. This valuation was disputed by the oil companies as much too low, and the following month the Huasteca group, owned by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, filed pleas in the Mexican courts for an injunction against the valuation placed upon their properties, charging it was the penultimate step toward depriving them permanently of their holdings in the republic. These proceedings followed a pledge by President Cardenas at the end of January, 1940, that Mexico would pay in full for the expropriated properties, the amount to be determined by the Mexican courts.

It was recalled here today that at the time of the seizure of the properties, a valuation of about $450,000,000 was placed on them, of which American oil interests claimed about $200,000,000, and British and Netherlands interests the remaining $250,000,000. The American figures included the approximate valuation of the properties of the Sinclair interests, which settled their claims against the Mexican government about a year ago on the basis of a Mexican promise to pay $8,500,000, of which $1,000,000 was paid in cash at the time of the agreement.

Mexico Takes Over

The oil properties were taken over by executive decree under the provisions of the Mexican constitution of 1917 which vests in the nation ownership of its natural wealth.

Mr. Farish in his announcement said the oil companies had been anxious to reach "a proper settlement of this troublesome question" from the beginning, and that as early as May 9, 1948, had suggested international arbitration.

"They later evidenced a willingness to make concessions from their rights by offering the Government of Mexico a long-term contract under which they would operate the properties and at the end of the contract period turn the properties over to Mexico," he said.

"The Department of State supported these proposals and encouraged private negotiations. When these proved futile, the Department of State formally suggested impartial arbitration. The Mexican Government flatly refused to arbitrate. It asserted its willingness to pay, but claimed that no payment could be made until the values of the properties had been determined, and suggested the two Governments proceed with negotiations to settle other pending questions.

"The companies have not joined in appraisals and discussions of compensation because to do so would lead to depriving them of their property rights in exchange for a paper promise of future payments.

"The Mexican Government's announced method of evaluation is in itself confiscatory, since it eliminates subsoil rights which represent the main element of value, this in repudiation of its agreements of 1923 and 1927 with the Government of the United States.

"Moreover, quite apart from the confiscations of recent years, the Mexican Government long has been in default to American and other foreign creditors to an amount of practically $1,000,000,000 and about the same amount to domestic creditors."

In their relations with Mexico in connection with oil controversy, Mr. Farish said the companies had "been guided by the position uniformly taken by the United States Government." He quoted from official documents to summarize this, as follows:

"The right to expropriate is coupled with and conditioned on the obligation to make adequate, effective and prompt compensation. The legality of an expropriation is in fact dependent on the observance of this requirement—(United States note to Mexico of April 3, 1940).

"The taking of property without compensation is not expropriation. It is confiscation, it is no less confiscation because there may be an expressed intent to pay at some time in the future. (United States note to Mexico of July 20 and Aug. 22, 1938.)"

In its note to the Government of Mexico, of Aug. 22, 1938, Mr. Farish said, the United States Government emphasized it could not acquiesce in the repudiation of the principles of international law.

"To do so," the note stated, "would make it a party to an undermining of the integrity which characterizes the normal relations between nations and their peoples."

Markets to Close On Columbus Day

All domestic financial and commodity markets (except livestock and Minneapolis grains) will be closed on Monday, Columbus Day. Canadian securities exchanges also will be closed Monday in observance of Thanksgiving Day. European markets will be open.

Auto Industry Defense Orders Top 3½ Billion

DETROIT (AP)—The motorcar industry's load in defense work now exceeds $3,530,000,000, according to a monthly survey by the automobile Manufacturers Association, issued. An increase of nearly $1,000,000,000, the survey says, took place during July and August.

The aggregate figure, it explains, is an accumulation of defense contracts taken on between Sept. 1, 1939, and Sept. 1, 1941.

More than half of the industry's defense orders pertain to aircraft. Continuing, the survey says:

"Six motor companies are building or are slated to build aircraft engines, two are in the propeller business, four companies and their affiliates are making bomber assemblies and a number are producing aircraft parts.

"One company has built and is operating a tank arsenal for production of 28-ton tanks; another is making tank transmissions; a third tank engines. Pending are assignments to two more automobile companies to make 30 and 60-ton tanks. The size of one prospective order, said to be $300,000,000, gives a clue to the work to come.

"The motor industry already has delivered military trucks, reconnaissance cars, armored motor vehicles, and other rolling stock to the Army numbering hundreds of thousands of units. Several shell orders are completed, plants working on submarine and other marine engines are making deliveries, machine gun plants are producing far ahead of schedule and their projected output is being stepped up."

Alcoa Cleared By Court Of All Charges

NEW YORK (AP)—The Government's petition for dissolution of the Aluminum Company of America and the so-called trust which it alleged Alcoa and 24 corporate co-defendants comprised was denied by Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey.

Petitions for injunctions against any or all of the defendants named in the Government's anti-trust suit likewise were denied, and Judge Caffey, in doing so, praised Alcoa's board chairman, Arthur V. Davis, for building the company "into what it is today."

The court said "it would be greatly contrary to the public interest to dissolve or enjoin Alcoa."

Alcoa Not Guilty

"The evidence compels the conclusion," the court's dictated decision said, "that it has not been shown that Alcoa is guilty of any violation of the Sherman Act as was charged in the Government's bill; that the Government has failed to prove its charges in any of the three phases into which it divided the case, namely: one, monopolization; two, conspiracy; three, misconduct."

Judge Caffey traced the history of Alcoa, declared that there appeared to exist in this country adequate supplies of bauxite and waterpower (only requisites for production of aluminum) available to anyone, and added:

"Under these circumstances and for other reasons in my judgment, it would be greatly contrary to the public interest to dissolve or enjoin Alcoa. There is no warrant in fact or in law for dissolving or enjoining Alcoa.

"I have assumed, since I found out what the case before me was, that whatever the decision, there would be an appeal. That is a great comfort to me, recognizing as I do my responsibility, although I think my decision is right."

Government Loses

Judge Caffey's opinion had taken five hours dictation daily since Sept. 30. It was spread upon 680 pages of minutes, including some 170,000 words.

The case, lasting more than two years, was the longest trial in history.

Judge Caffey dealt the first blow to the Government Monday, when he rejected the Government's charge of monopolization; the second Oct. 8, when he denied there was ground for conspiracy, and the third Oct. 9, when he threw out charges of other misconduct and turned down the petition for dissolution and injunctions.

Brokers' Loans Up $2,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board reported that loans to brokers and dealers on securities held by reporting member banks in New York City totaled $356,000,000 in the week ended Oct 8, an increase of $2,000,000 compared with the previous week. Loans for the corresponding week a year ago totaled $288,000,000.

25 Industrial Preferreds

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New Florida Trade Is Starch Production

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—A new industry for Florida, that will aid agriculture along with employment, is the producton of starch.

The United States Sugar Corporation at Clewiston has received priorities on machinery and materials for the erection of a $3,000,000 sweet potato starch plant. There is need for this starch by Government printing offices, for glue, it is announced.

This is considered an important project for the communities affected. The plant will employ 1,200 and will use 10,000 acres of land in Henry and Glares Counties to produce 40,000,000 pounds of sweet potato starch annually.

This industry is another of the much needed ones to assure Florida of year-round activities.

Stevedore Firm Officer Held on Murder Charge

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—The District Attorney's office announced that Salvatore Sabbatino, wealthy executive of a stevedoring firm, had been indicted for first degree murder in the slaying on Oct. 2 of Emil Camarda, Vice-President of the International Longshoremen's Association of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Camarda was shot in Mr. Sabbatino's office during what police said was a quarrel over the hiring of stevedores. Mr. Sabbatino disappeared. After walking the streets all night, he appeared at District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey's office. He has been held without bail on a homicide charge which was dismissed.

Junior Republic Group Elects Forbes President

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Forbes, of Harvard Medical School, yesterday became the first President of the newly formed George Junior Republic Association, Inc.

The association was formed by a merger, announced earlier, of the George Junior Republic Association and the Boy Conservation Bureau, educational and philanthropic groups. The former had for 46 years run a farm school at Freeville, N. Y., where students are educated under a self-government and a "nothing-without-labor" policy. Purpose of the Bureau was similar. The election followed announcement of the merger, which was approved by the State Board of Social Welfare.

Christmas Funds Sought For British Children

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 10—A campaign for funds to provide Christmas toys, games and candy for British children who otherwise face a drab holiday has been begun by the British War Relief Society, 730 Fifth Avenue. The group appealed by letter to 10,000 industrial and mercantile concerns in New York and other cities of the country for money "to make Christmas a bit happier for children in Great Britain this year." The Society stressed that candy was practically unobtainable in Britain and that toys were not manufactured. The shipments must be completed by Nov. 15.

Alleged Hitler Agent Denies U. S. Charges

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 10 (AP)—Karl Zanzinger, German-born Clevelander, pleaded innocent before Federal Judge Robert N. Wilkin to four counts of an indictment charging him with having acted as an unregistered foreign agent.

The indictment accused Mr. Zanzinger of failing to register as agent for the German Government, the German Labor Front, the Strength Through Joy of Germany, and German heavy industries. Federal Bureau of Investigation agents said he had recruited Cleveland skilled workers for German industries prior to his arrest June 30.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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SHOW friends finest Christmas card assortment. Gift Wrapping, Etching, Religious, All-occasion boxes. Personals. Experience unnecessary. Bonus. Request approved samples. Good profits. Doehla, S-70, Fitchburg, Mass.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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CASH paid for antique furniture, glass, china, bric-a-brac, silver, etc. HENRY POSTAR, 58 Market St., Brighton, Mass. Stadium 7866.

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WANTED—Experienced Kindergarten Teacher residing in or near N. Y. C., to take full charge of boy. Write Box G-19, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

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MARBLEHEAD, MASS.—In quiet neighborhood of homes, on lot 40x100 ft., house of 10 rms. Bath and lavatory on 1st floor; oil heat, gas and electricity. Box N-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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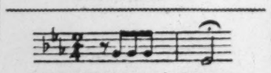

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Quality—Service—Dependability
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24 Federal Street, Greenfield, Mass.

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 5147-R 8 to 10 a. m. daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEANING NEW YORK DYEING CO.
Guaranteed Odorless Clean with Dupont "Tri-Clene" Process
Main St. at Monument Sq. Tel. 3647

Complete Line of
SMART FALL FOOTWEAR
QUEEN QUALITY, VITALITY and RED CROSS Shoes for women.
FLORSHEIM SHOES for Men
Shoes for the Entire Family
LORRAINE BOOT SHOP

Choice Meats
Home Smoked Ham and Bacon
Fresh and Cooked Meats
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

EXCELLENCE in dry cleaning is the result of careful attention to detail. Try Individual Dry Cleaning — its evident excellence will delight you. Suits, Plain Dresses, Topcoats, 75c.
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
PHONE 1—6—4
Launderers — Dry Cleaners

HINGHAM

Genuine Spring Lamb Legs, 31c lb.
Loin of Lamb, 31c lb.
Fresh Killed Poultry
Delicious Pot Roast, 35-38c lb.
Save Money—Try our Premier Canned Goods
DYKEMAN'S MARKET
Hing. 0091-0092

HOLYOKE

For Style, Beauty, and Comfort Wear
Natural Bridge Shoes
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 High Street
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. Allyn & Co.
INSURANCE
of every description
CARL C. ARMSTRONG
Phoenix Building, 598 Dwight St.

FOUNDATION GARMENTS
New Models in
Le Gant, Flexees, Gossard, Practical-Front
Sizes 32-44
Priced $3.50 to $10.00

LAWRENCE

XVIII Century Styled
Mahogany Bedroom Suites
Really beautiful and truly fine in quality. They are priced from $139.00 for three pieces.
E. C. Stiegler & Co.
FURNITURE
SINCE 1878
170-180 Common St.

SHAGMOOR COATS
in furred and unfurred types
$39.95
CHERRY & WEBB'S

J. A. LEONE CO.
Fuel Oil
TIMKEN OIL HEATING
578 Essex St. Lawrence, Mass.

Furs With a Reputation By a Reputable Furrier
Since 1900
WEINER'S, Inc.
276 Essex Street, Lawrence

LEXINGTON

BATEMAN'S
1785 Massachusetts Avenue
5th Annual Pre-Winter Sale
Featuring Congoleum, Blankets, Curtains, Silk Hosiery, Flannel Shirts and Winter Underwear

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON (Continued)

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 MASS. AVENUE LEX. 0330
Choice Groceries Carefully Selected
Meats and Poultry, Sea Foods
Fresh Fruits and Vegetables
Birds Eye Products

"Filto-Kleen" Water Filters
Clean and Purify your Drinking Water. These Filters are easily attached.
Price @ 1.00
Herbert M. Lawrence
1777 Mass. Avenue
Phone Lex. 0300

THEATRE PHARMACY, Inc.
1792 Mass. Avenue Lexington 0064
Kemp's Signature Chocolates 69c lb.
Kemp's Peanut Brittle . . . 29c lb.

FAIR OAKS DAIRY, Inc.
R. E. DALRYMPLE, Pres. and Treas.
"Over 36 Years of Uninterrupted Service to Lexington Residents"
Distributors of
Quality Milk and Cream
3 Sheridan St. Tel. Lex. 2053

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
Choice Fruits, Fresh Vegetables
All Kinds of Meat and Fish—Groceries
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880

LOWELL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-9748 8 a. m. to 12 m. Mondays.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
LOWELL, MASS.

CHERRY & WEBB'S
Lowell
Northern New England's largest specialty shop for women, misses, children.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.
Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

LYNN

Men's QUALITY Topcoats
When you buy a topcoat at Goddard's you not only get the very smartest style, but you get the finest QUALITY that money can buy!
New England Cheviots $30 and $35
Coverts $28.50 and $40
Harris Tweeds $32.50
Goddard Bros.
Market Street Telephone LY 2-3737

The Men's Wear Store
A Complete Line of Fall Shirts, Neckwear, Interwoven Hosiery, Etc. Also Lounging Robes and Leather Coats
Lonvals
328 Union Street

See Our New
COUNTRY CLOTHES
with "city manners"
2nd floor Fashion Shops
T. W. ROGERS CO.
UNION ST.

KARL'S PASTRY SHOP
"The Bakery That's Different"
Wedding and Birthday Cakes to Order
WE DELIVER
248 Humphrey St., Swampscott, Mass.
LY. 2-1550

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Tel. LY. 2-3700
For the RED ARROW FLEET Since 1851

STACKPOLE'S
General Electric Radio
Victor, Columbia, Decca Records
27 Market Street LY. 2-5348

Youth World
Serving the Youth of Lynn
BAY UNION SQUARE
Complete Children's Outfitters Specializing in Layettes
IN CENTRAL SQUARE

Lay-a-Way Sale
Select That Christmas Gift NOW
Pay a Small Deposit
We Will Hold the Article Until Christmas
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
UNION, COR. BUFFUM STREET

MASSACHUSETTS

LYNN (Continued)

NEW BEDROOM FURNITURE
Replace "wornouts" from our new fall collection.
Open evenings by appointment
W. B. GIFFORD
97-99 Market Street

Six Floors of *Fine Furniture Rugs and Draperies*
Beautiful selection of period or modern furniture for your home
Hill-Welch Co.
WILLOW STREET

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 2773 Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

For Finest Selection of
Winter Coats
Buy at
Gordon's
183 Plea ant St. Malden

Headquarters for
SHOE REPAIRING and HAT CLEANING
Men's and Women's Hats Cleaned and Blocked
CENTRAL SHOE REPAIR
33 Pleasant Street Tel. Mal. 0245

Russo's RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
424 Main Street, Malden Tel. 5200
61 High Street, Medford Tel. Mystic 5252

FAMILY LAUNDRY CO.
Cleansers THE GOOD ONE Launderers
We will be pleased to serve you
27 Dartmouth Street Malden 3007

B & S CHILDREN'S BAZAAR
Headquarters for
BOYS' and GIRLS' Coats, Coat Sets and Snow Suits
99 Pleasant Street Malden, Mass.

MEDFORD

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
AUTHORIZED Ford DEALERS
— SALES —
Dependable Service on Ford — Mercury — Lincoln-Zephyr. Every mechanic factory trained. Guaranteed used cars.
38 HARVARD AVENUE, WEST MEDFORD
TEL. ARLINGTON 6700

Mobilgas Mobilubrication
DON'S SERVICE STATION
Friendly Service
Prompt— —Efficient
Tire and Battery Service
DON GUPTILL, Mgr. Tel. MYstic 1895
COR. RIVERSIDE AND RIVER ST.

PEARL HARDWARE
Kitchenware, Builders' Supplies
Paints, Oils, Glass, Radios
Garden Tools
Sanding Machines for Rent
427 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0147 WEST MEDFORD

"Home of Quality and Service"
MEDFORD SQ. MEAT SHOP
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
HEAVY WESTERN BEEF
Free delivery—Telephone MYstic 3310

CHAPMAN BROTHERS
All makes of automobiles repaired and reconditioned
Body and Fender Straightening
High Grade Auto Tops and Upholstery
DUCO SPRAYING
Official Inspection Station
4 Ship Ave., off Riverside Ave. MYstic 0727

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1087-R 9 a. m. to 12 m daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WILTON P. HOGG
INSURANCE REAL ESTATE
Kelvinator Electric Ranges and Refrigerators
Room 23, Taylor Bldg., 404 Main St. Wakefield Square, Wakefield, Mass.
MAY WE SERVE YOU? SEE US OR
Tel. Crystal 1540

COAL—OIL
Reliable fuel, good service
Telephones Melrose 0794—0795
C. B. & F. H. GOSS

WARD'S SHELL SERVICE
860 MAIN STREET
SHELL
Washing, Lubrication
Simonizing
Goodyear Tires and Tubes
Battery Service
TELEPHONE MELROSE 1649

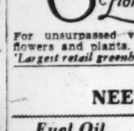
MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE (Continued)

BELLEVUE SHOPPE
445 Main Street
for Smart Dresses, Coats, Hats
Melrose 1372
You'll find what you need for your fall wardrobe in Bags, Blouses, Sweaters, Gloves, Underwear and Hosiery at
Lady May Shop
489 MAIN STREET MEL. 2130-M

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Melrose 0649
Crystal 1680

Mattresses Custom-Built
Hair or Felt Box Spring
Also Pillows Inner Spring
RENOVATED
DAVIS SQ. MATTRESS CO.
89 Winslow Avenue, Somerville
Est. 1902 Som. 4383


93 Maple Street
Since 1869
The Casey Florist Company
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants, CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

NEEDHAM

Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
Willett & Chadwick Coal Co.
'blue coal'—N. E. Coke
Holland Furnace System of Heating
Oil Burners
1036 Great Plain Avenue
Phone 1618—0810 Nee.

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass.
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Luncheon, Dinner
Afternoon Tea
Fancy Pastries
Schrafft's Candies

JAMES E. LILLEY
Quality Meats and Groceries
Including many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor
271 Cedar St., Cor. Parker St. Dial 2-2212
Prompt Delivery

FUEL
AKIN-DENISON CO.
PAINT
206 Union Street

BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
J. T. CHAMPION, Mgr.
Cleaners and Dyers
512 Pleasant St. Dial 5-7803 or 5-7804

New Bedford Steam Dye House
Guaranteed Odorless Cleaning
690 Pleasant Street Dial 68261
New Bedford, Mass.
Main Street, Falmouth, Mass.
Estab. 1886 Arthur H. Bennett, Prop.

Willey's Inc.
Women instinctively recognize that "clothes from Willey's" air . . .

Heating—Sheet Metal Work—Plumbing
R. ERNEST HARTLEY
Registered Master Plumber
Agent for
WILLIAMS OIL-O-MATIC BURNER
Res., Edgewood Lane Dial 3-2278
Shop, Dial 3-3167
190 Acushnet Ave., New Bedford, Mass.

Perry THE FLORIST
Flowers for All Occasions and Telegraphed Anywhere
72 SPRING ST., West of Y. W. C. A.

NEWBURYPORT

COAL—COKE—OIL
A fuel for every need
W. E. Atkinson Company
27 Water Street Tel. 4

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Telephone 332 30 State Street

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Bigelow 0494. Hours, 8 to 12 a. m. Monday and Wednesday: Saturday 1 to 5 p. m.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shoes for You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

Established 40 Years in Newton
T. B. HAFFEY CO.
UPHOLSTERERS and MATTRESS MAKERS
DRAPERIES
Cor. Washington St. and Centre Ave.
BIG. 1091

SEE NEXT PAGE

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTON
(Continued)

'Two-Fisted Americanism!'
U. S. Defense Bonds
In One Fist
A Savings Account
In the Other
"Strength for the Nation Security for the Future"
NEWTON SAVINGS BANK
"The Place for My Savings"
286 Washington Street

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
HARDWARE
Visit our Housewares Dept.
J.H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
796 Beacon Street, Big. 4000

NEWTON HIGHLANDS

CARMOTE Colorfast PAINTS
C. G. McMULLIN
Building Hardware
1170 Walnut St BIG. 0443

Leanore Beauty Salon
Now at a New Location
BETWEEN THE BANKS
1158 Walnut St. Las. 5185
Skillful Beauty Service in a Pleasant Atmosphere

NEWTONVILLE

Don't Forget!
Let Us Prepare Your Radiator NOW for Winter Anti-Freeze
Any Radiator Drained, Flushed and Cleaned with DUPONT CLEANER, $2.50
Official Inspection Station 11499
J. B. JURAD
411 Court Street Las. 3335

PECK LUMBER CO.
247 Newtonville Ave. BIG. 7997
LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
Special Attention to Small Orders

EMERSON FASHIONS
299 Walnut Street
APPAREL AND ACCESSORIES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Special at $1.50
First Grade—All Nylon Hose

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
IONANTUM COAL CO.

NOW! Is the Time to
Arrange for Your
1942 Automobile Insurance
I can save you money
Time Payments Mutual Company
ALFRED E. FULLER
16 AUSTIN STREET BIG. 2304

JOE LIMRIC
Insurance
All Forms of
Business and Personal Insurance
AUTOMOBILE
BIG. 0251

NEWTON—Auburndale

SILAS A. BENNETT
17 Duffield Rd., Las. 1782
Carpenter—Builder
New Construction
All Kinds of Repair Work
PAINTING—CABINET WORK

NEWTON—West Newton

Leisurely Shopping
BARRON'S
Personalized Attention
3-Way "CLASSICS"
By Eve Carver and American Golfer
are the season's prime favorites in DRESSES for all-around wear. For Sports, Business and Street. Featured as a "must" for women, misses and junior misses.
Priced from $7.95

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

LUMBER and MILLWORK
Dettinger Lumber Co., Inc.
Tel. 2-6917 24 Warren Terrace

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializing in Ladies Hairdressing
45 EAST STREET, BUTLER BLOCK
TEL. OFFICE 3-1151 RES. 2-0030

MASSACHUSETTS

PITTSFIELD
(Continued)

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

Dodge and Plymouth Cars
and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Harold Haywood, Mgr.
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE INC.
Highest Quality Dairy Products
Milk—Cream—Delicia Ice Cream
120 Francis Avenue
Tel. 2-1561

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp

FOR UNIFORM PERFORMANCE
in any weather use
American Gas and Oils
AMOCO GAS
Elm St. Garage
A. W. MINER Prop.
Tel. 2-4949
Cor. Elm and Newell Sts

NO PRICE ADVANCE ON
WINGS SHIRTS
White, Solid Colors and Printed Madras **1.65**
Holden & Stone Co.

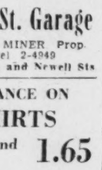
Cape Cod Cook's
FISH PATS
can 15c
KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade
Listen to Our
Early Bird Program
Over Station WBRK
Each Week Day
7:30 to 8 a. m.
England Brothers

Shop at
Sears
and SAVE
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone GRA 0406 Hours: 9:30 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

TAX FREE!
New '41 De Soto
4 DOOR SEDAN
Brand new, fluid drive, heater, Liberal trade-in.
CARRIKER MOTOR COMPANY
67 Washington St., Gra. 4730

STARTING TODAY
REMICK'S GRAND RE-OPENING SALE
Never-to-be-forgotten values in every department
FOR INSTANCE
$1.69 Shirts $1.00

REMICK'S

Buy Famous
READING COAL
at
Sheppard Coal & Oil Co.
27 Granite St., Quincy
6 Commercial St., Weymouth

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pre. 1234

The Wollaston Greeting Card Shoppe
17 Beale St. Opp. Wollaston Theatre
Our Personal Christmas Card sample books are ready for coming season.
EARLY DISCOUNTS

Dorothy Benham
Millinery

Waltham, 443 Moody St.
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Quincy, 1233 Hancock St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA 2100

Every Purchase Counts
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

MASSACHUSETTS

READING

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
BRAZIL NUT NIBBLE
59c lb.
Our Own Make

Town of Reading, Mass.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the home
75 HAVEN STREET TEL. READING 1340

Sunnyhurst Farm Dairy
H. M. LARKIN
FINE DAIRY PRODUCTS
Deliveries made in Reading and vicinity
64 South St., Reading Tel. Rea. 1315

17 Pounds of Snowy Laundry $2.05
Called for, washed and ironed and delivered to your home.
Telephone Ston. 0407
New Method Laundry
22 Gould Street Stoneham, Mass.

That Fellow "Jack Frost"
reminds us we need warm clothes for the youngsters. Our snow suit, mackinaw and legging suit lines are complete for your selection. You will find prices are the same as 1940.
BOWSER & CO.
Wakefield Sq., Wakefield Tel. Crs. 1472

M. F. CHARLES & SONS
JEWELERS
Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Expert Watch
and Jewelry Repairing
610 MAIN STREET TEL. REA. 1566

SHARON

Charles H. Nutting, Jr.
INSURANCE
8 Shepherd Court
Telephone Sharon 2181

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision PHONE SHARON 191

"Scotty's"
SHELL
Range and Fuel Oil
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers
Telephone Somerset 3057 Hours 9 to 12 noon daily except Sundays
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Rose Hardware Co.
GEORGE ROSE, Prop.
Magoun Square Pros. 1095-6-7
Range Burners, Asbestos Pipe Covering
Furnace and Stove Pipe
Combination Storm Doors
Weatherstrips—Metal and Wood

★Star Market Co.★
BOOST YOUR BUYING POWER!
SHOP AT THE STAR MARKET
We're keeping prices right down to the lowest possible levels. Just visit us and see!
401 Highland Avenue in Davis Square

J. A. Marsh Coal Co.
Oil Burners
Fuel Oil—N. E. Coke
38-40 PARK STREET SOM. 0319

17 COLLEGE AVE. PHONE SOM 0780
LIFE AUTOMOBILE FIRE ACCIDENT PLATE GLASS BURGLARY COMPENSATION LIABILITY
Realtors WEDGWOOD Insurance DAVIS SQUARE SOMERVILLE
J. W. HOWARD
Flowers
Cut Flowers and Potted Plants for All Occasions grown on the premises
Telephone Orders given Special Care
328 Broadway Som 0416

SPRINGFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 3-1817 1 p m.-8 p m daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

ALBERT COLLINGS
Painting and Decorating
Foreign and Domestic
Wallpapers—New Ceilings
Floors Refinished
165 Oak Grove Ave. Tel. 3-5231

MASSACHUSETTS

SPRINGFIELD
(Continued)

Tait Coal Co.
331 Liberty Street
Tel. 6-2791
D. L. & W. COAL
LEHIGH COAL
COKE FUEL OIL
BITUMINOUS

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD
DREIKORN'S BAKERY
792 STATE STREET

WESTFIELD BICYCLES
Electrical Appliances Radios Exide Batteries—Bicycles Special Discount to Readers of The Christian Science Monitor
AUTO ACCESSORIES
Hood Tires and Other Makes
BENDIX WASHERS
CHARLES BROAD TIRE CO.
77 Dwight Street Phone 2-6231

Call me for personal insurance service
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office Dial 8611
Residence Dial 4-7294

TAUNTON

Hansen
Costume Gloves
Fine Fabrics and Quality Leather
$1.00 to $2.95
SEELEY'S
52-54 Taunton Green

For your new Fall Dress—beautiful in style, material and color—
$3.95 to $8.95
See E. A. THOMAS CO.
77-79 Main Street, Taunton, Mass.

Red Label Fruits and Vegetables
The Red Label is a positive guarantee of highest quality. Put up expressly for us.
COBB'S Inc.
S. S. Pierce Associates
"Right Goods at Right Prices"
TAUNTON, MASS. PHONE 940

WALTHAM

Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

Anderson Florists
Flowers of Distinction
210 MOODY STREET, WALTHAM
Tel. 1843

WELLESLEY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Wellesley 1738
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Typewriters
Mimeographing
Multigraphing

Wellesley Business Service, Inc.
59 CENTRAL STREET WEL. 1045

★Star Market Co.★
Save Every Day!
HUNDREDS OF NEW LOW REGULAR PRICES
From Monday right through Saturday!
583 Washington Street Wel. 2820

WELLESLEY HILLS

Bendsler's
Try Our LUNCHEON
Specials
Ice Cream and Candies
Community Theater Building

WEYMOUTH

Stove Pipe and Paint
at
R. E. COBB HARDWARE CO.
Tel. Wey. 0038

Do your Christmas Shopping early at
RUPPERT'S CRAFT SHOP
Unusual Gifts, Christmas Cards and Candles
603 Pond Street, South Weymouth
Route 58 Near Bay State Nurseries

Subscription
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for _____ year, or _____ months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES: 1 month $1 3 months $3 6 months $6 1 year $12
NAME_____
STREET and NUMBER_____
CITY and STATE_____
MC-2
Coupon

MASSACHUSETTS

WEYMOUTH
(Continued)

NOW—6 Convenient Offices
Quincy, Wollaston, North Quincy, Weymouth, East Weymouth, South Weymouth
GRANITE TRUST COMPNY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

WILMINGTON

Gildart Chevrolet Co.
CHEVROLET Sales and Service
Auto refinishing and fender work
144 Lowell St., Wilmington Tel. 811

WINTHROP

IDEAL MARKET
197 Winthrop Street Ocean 0241
SPECIAL
BIRDS EYE
Birds Eye Fillet Red Perch ..... 29c lb.
Birds Eye Asparagus Spears ..... 31c pkg.
Fancy Northern Turkey ..... 33c lb.
Face Rump Roast ..... 33c lb.
Felber Salines ..... 1 pd. pkg. 19c
PROMPT DELIVERIES

PATRICK'S RESTAURANT
50 Somerset Avenue
under **NEW MANAGEMENT**
Serving the finest in foods. The same quality will be continued. We humbly solicit your patronage.

WORCESTER

'blue coal'
New Eng. Coke—Fuel Oils
Coal Stokers—Oil Burners
F. E. POWERS CO.
13 Federal Street 3-7281

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES
Cut Flowers, Potted Flowers
2 Boxford Street Dial 2-4667

Personal Christmas Cards
with individual name
A 10% discount if ordered before Oct. 31
DAVIS & BANISTER, INC.
24 Pearl Street

European Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1½d a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Horwood House, Cazton Street London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691
Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

INSURANCE

FIRE, LIFE, ACCIDENT, Etc.
LESLIE H. EVANS
1 Vicarage Way,
Harrow, Middx.
Telephone Pinner 3706

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

FARNHAM, SURREY—Comfortable accommodation; moderate terms. Garden produce. Near Christian Science Society; close buses. Ewins Monsal, Firfield Road.

WALES: "NANTOARW HOUSE" near Cardiff—Christian Scientists welcomed for restful holidays. Tel. Taff's Well 57.

WORTHING. A few paying guests received in private home; best residential part; moderate terms. 10 Cowper Road.

POST VACANT

EXPERIENCED middle-aged cook, general and house parlourmaid required immediately. Three in family; good home; wages £60 and £50. Apply MRS. STEDHAM, Cliff House, Livermead, Torquay.

England

BATH

COAL of All Kinds
Tel. 2448
For Glorious Fires and Clean Grates
THE BATH COAL CO.
PEARSON, 17, Argyle Street, BATH

EVANS & OWEN Ltd.
Bath's Leading Store
FASHIONS, FURNISHINGS AND LINENS
Bartlett Street and Alfred Street

BEDFORD

PHONE 2706
James Turner & Sons
(BEDFORD) LTD.
Complete House Furnishers
Curtain Fabrics and Cretonnes
Loose Covers, Cut and Made by Experts
Lime Street and Arcade, Bedford
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Crossword Quiz Answers

S	T	A	F	F	■	■	C	O	M	I	C	
P	O	T	■	O	■	■	H	■	D	O	R	
A	M	■	S	A	H	I	B	■	N	O	■	
W	■	C	A	L	I	C	U	T	■	W	■	
N	E	A	R	■	D	■	R	O	A	N	■	
■	■	P	A	X	■	A	G	O	■	■	■	
S	U	E	Z	■	E	■	E	T	N	A	■	
P	■	S	E	E	R	E	S	S	■	P	■	
O	H	■	N	A	S	T	S	■	S	P	■	
T	E	N	■	S	■	■	O	■	S	I	L	
S	M	I	K	E	■	■	N	A	C	R	E	

ENGLAND

BROMLEY
(Continued)

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THE LIMES LAUNDRY
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When you want anything to wear that is new and fashionable, or anything for your home that is reliable and artistic.
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Boots and shoes made to order

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Also at Paignton and Newquay
This special Perfume is also obtainable at leading stores throughout U. S. A.

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Style and Value in Fur Coats, Winter Coats, Wool Frocks and Suits, Gowns
96, HIGH STREET, WORCESTER
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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

The Art of Assembly

"To the end that Efficiency, Justice, and Courtesy may prevail in our deliberative bodies."
—Thomas Jefferson

The Motion to Adjourn

We are apt to think of this little motion as merely an orderly method of bringing a meeting to a close, but there are some very interesting facts about this motion that every organization member should know.

In parliamentary parlance it is a motion of the highest rank. There is only one other motion to which it will yield and that is the motion to fix the time to which to adjourn. Do not confuse this with the motion to fix the time to adjourn. They are quite different.

There are some motions relating to adjournment that do not bring a meeting to a close. One is the motion to fix the time to adjourn. The form is: "I move that we adjourn at twelve o'clock." The other is to fix the time to which to adjourn. The form is: "I move that when we adjourn we adjourn to meet at two o'clock."

These motions are known as incidental main motions. They have no particular rank. They can be made only when no other business is pending except in grave emergency.

When fixing the time to which to adjourn, be sure that the date shall be prior to the date of the next meeting of the society.

If made when no other business is before the house, the motion to adjourn and its outranking companion, the motion to fix the time to which to adjourn, are simply main motions, with their attendant limitations and possibilities. They can be amended and debated to a limited degree.

In their privileged capacity these two valuable tools can be used to bring to a dignified and orderly ending a meeting that might otherwise have broken up in confusion.

During the regular order of business or a program, the motion to adjourn is out of order except in emergency.

When the regular order of business is concluded the chairman should ask: "Is there any further business to come before this meeting?" Pause: "If not, a motion to adjourn is in order," or "If not, the meeting stands adjourned." Both are correct.

The meeting is not concluded until after the chair has announced that it is adjourned.

This column appears on Tuesdays and Fridays and is devoted to a simple and instructive discussion of Parliamentary Law. Readers are invited to send in questions.

In Lighter Vein

You Can't Deny It

"When I rose to speak, they threw cowardly eggs at me."

"What sort of eggs are those, Mister?"

"A cowardly egg is one that hits you and then runs."—Exchange.

Sweeping Assertion

General: "Confound it, sir; why can't you be more careful?"

Selectee: "What have I done, sir?"

General: "Instead of addressing this letter to the Intelligence Officer, you have addressed it to the Intelligent Officer, you should know that there is no such person in the army."

"Remind me to call up my wife and find out what I think about this."

Where Would You Find—

1. The scene of the attack on the Greer?
2. Acadia University?
3. The state of which Robert O. Blood is Governor?
4. The Saguache Range?
5. The German republic from which those of German descent have been ordered to Siberia by the Russian Government?
6. "A Stirling"?
7. The South American "City of Roses"?
8. Cape Diamond?
9. The military insignia of crossed rifles?
10. A Modoc?

(Answers appear on this page)

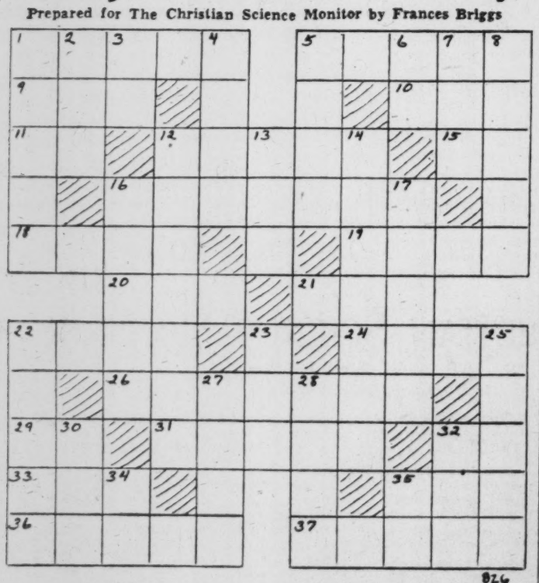
Daily Quotation

SOME people are so fond of ill-luck that they run half-way to meet it.

—DOUGLAS JERROLD

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

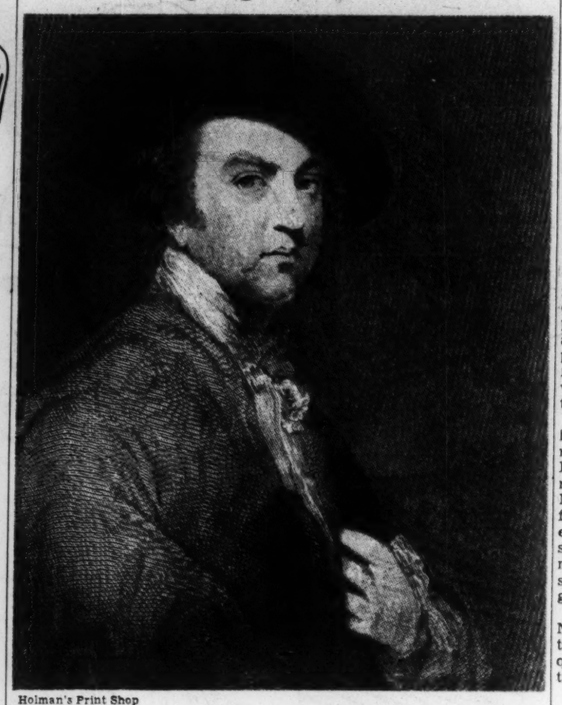
1—What is another name for the stave in music?
5—How would you describe opera such as "Barber of Seville"?
9—What is a wicker vessel for catching eels?
10—Dorbeetle.
11—Exist.
12—What title is used by natives in India when addressing a European gentleman?
15—Not any.
16—Calico gets its name from what place in India?
18—Close.
19—What is color of certain horses?
20—Who was Roman goddess of peace?
21—Past.
22—What Egyptian seaport is on canal of same name?
24—What is a vessel for heating liquids?
26—What is another name for a prophetess?
29—Eq[illegible]
31—Who [illegible] Tammany tiger, Democratic donkey, and Republican elephant (poss.)?
32—What was nationality of Murillo, painter (abbr.)?
33—How many are commanded by a decarch?
35—Yellow ocher is what?
36—Who is protege of Nicholas Nickleby?
37—What shellfish yields mother-of-pearl?

Down

1—What do you call eggs of fishes, oysters, etc.?
2—Male turkey is what?
3—Near.
4—What is a filly?
5—How does a Frenchwoman like to be described?
6—What State of U. S. was named after wife of Charles I of England (abbr.)?
7—What is an electrified particle?
8—Head that wears what is said to lie uneasy?
13—Who was U. S. and British open golf champion in 1932?
13—Concealed.
14—What American writer is famous for children's nature stories?
16—What are sleeveless outdoor garments?
17—Who is in love with Florence Dombey but later marries another in "Dombey and Son"?
22—What does a leopard have that cannot be changed?
23—Bitter vetch is what?
25—If you were given a Seek-No-Further to eat, it would be what?
27—Comfort.
28—What English school was founded by Henry VI?
30—Border.
32—What is a baronet's title?
34—What is symbol for nickel?
35—What is the Palmetto State (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Biographical Lines



Holman's Print Shop

Sir Joshua Reynolds

1723-1792

SOMEONE said of Reynolds, the great portrait painter:
"His genius broke out like a beam of light upon his age."
Not only is it a fact that Reynolds eclipsed all competitors . . .
But his radiance permeated the whole atmosphere of art.
He was the son of Reverend Samuel Reynolds, of Plympton, Devon.
At school little Joshua drew pictures in all his books.
At home he made sketches on everything he could find.
"Out of pure idleness," admonished the Reverend Reynolds.
But at seventeen Joshua showed signs of indisputable talent.
"Be a painter but be a good one," then conceded his father.
And the boy found himself studying with Hudson in London.

THREE YEARS later he returned as a professional painter.
The local families were eager to patronize a new artist.
Councillors, aldermen, retired naval officers sat for Reynolds.
Bright and entertaining, he was in demand at dinner tables.
He met young Commodore Keppel about to leave for Portugal.
"Why don't you come with me?" suggested the gallant sailor.
Filled with delight the student packed up colors and brushes.
He had reached the most cherished, the highest of his desires!
He was on his way to Lisbon, to Florence, and to Rome.

REYNOLDS returned with the whole Renaissance in his heart.
He had thoroughly mastered the great principles of art.
When he opened a new studio, he opened it in London . . .
The painting of his first picture established him at once.
It was a full-length portrait of Keppel walking on the shore.
So far, painters suggested movement by fluttering draperies.
But Keppel's portrait expressed a movement never seen in art.
The victory of Reynolds was striking, complete, decisive.
And before he realized it, he was besieged with orders.
To his surprise splendid carriages began to halt at his door.
Soon he was painting at the rate of three portraits a week.
Often he saw his canvases taken away before they were dry.
His prices quickly rose from five pounds a portrait to fifteen.
Finally he took in assistants to help him with the backgrounds.
And his studio became a center of tremendous activity . . .
Reynolds abandoned all curtains of conventional backgrounds.
When he began a canvas he determined to make it his best work.
A picture once finished was entirely dismissed from his mind.
Meanwhile he was developing into a thinker and a writer.
He published essays on the "Imitation of Nature," on "Beauty."
Garrick, Goldsmith, and Doctor Johnson became his best friends.

AT THIRTY-SEVEN he bought a house on Leicester Square.
He fitted his new home with a handsome gallery of pictures.
And more and more masterpieces came forth from his brush.
In 1786 George III founded the Royal Academy of Arts.
Whom could he choose for President but the famous Reynolds?
Now it was the privilege of the artist to paint the Royalties.
Then came an important commission from Catherine of Russia.
And the years continued to bring increasing success and honors.
One day Gainsborough and Romney set up studios in London.
Reynolds knew that in Gainsborough he had a serious rival.
He called on the artist and asked him to paint his portrait.
Reynolds is believed to have produced some 3,000 pictures.
As a painter of ladies and children he was unsurpassed.
The conceptions of his pencil were rich, glowing, graceful.
No one can look at his works without benefit and delight.

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Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Pierra

Did You Ever Wonder

If Pewter Is a Kind of Metal, Like Iron or Copper?

Iron, copper, gold, silver, etc., are metallic elements—so far we have not been able to break them down into simpler substances. Pewter, however, is not an element but an alloy, like bronze and brass—a mixture of different elements.

Pewter is made up chiefly of tin, with lesser amount of other metals, such as lead, antimony, copper, and bismuth. The best pewter is made of tin and copper, and, in general, the higher the proportion of tin (which may run from 75 to 90 per cent of the whole) the better the quality of the ware.

Next to bronze, pewter is perhaps the oldest alloy made by man. The ancient Chinese and Egyptians are thought to have made use of pewter. From the Middle Ages on, it was much used for plates, dishes, pitchers, spoons, etc. Introduced as an inexpensive substitute for silver and gold, many early pewter objects were simply copies of pieces wrought by goldsmiths and silversmiths.

Pewter was used extensively in New England during Colonial times. Nearly every home had its quota of pewter pieces, and even the wealthy, who owned dishes of

PEWTER BULL'S-EYE LAMP

porcelain and silver, kept pewter for everyday use.

Pewter tarnishes readily, is easily dented, and will not stand extreme heat, but it is a good, cheap ware, and, if given reasonable care, is rather handsome to look at. It can be cast and then turned on a lathe, or may be shaped with a hammer. Colonial flat dishes were generally hammered from sheets of the metal, while hollow ware was molded, sometimes in several pieces, which were afterward soldered together.

Pewter went out of fashion in the 19th century, being replaced by glass, porcelain or chinaware, and silverware, but there has been a recent revival of its popularity and pewter pitchers, trays, vases, candlesticks, small ornaments, etc., are again finding a place in many homes.—**W. P. Keasbey.**

Where Would You Find—

Answers

1. The American destroyer was attacked by a German submarine southwest of Iceland.
2. Wolfeville, Nova Scotia, Canada.
3. New Hampshire.
4. Colorado; highest peak Mount Massive, 14,424 feet.
5. The German Volga Republic in the midst of the U. S. S. R.
6. The newest and most powerful of British bombers.
7. Montevideo, Uruguay.
8. A promontory on the St. Lawrence River on which the city of Quebec is located.
9. It is worn by the United States Infantry.
10. A North American Indian of a warlike tribe found mostly in Oregon; nearly extinct.

A Verse for Today . . .

Now unto the King eternal, immortal, invisible, the only wise God, be honour and glory for ever and ever.
—I TIM. 1:17.

Target of Nazi Bombs

Monitor Camera Club from F. R. Winstone, Bristol, England, A. R. P. S.

Fydell House, Boston, Lincolnshire, as it was previous to German bombing. This building was dedicated to the use of visitors from Boston, Mass., and was the headquarters of the Boston, Eng., branch of the English Speaking Union. Built in 1726, in the Queen Anne style, it was considered to be one of the most distinguished smaller houses of the 18th century in England.

It Has Been Said of Purpose

Nothing can take the place of an all-absorbing purpose. Education will not, genius will not, talent will not, industry will not, will-power will not. The purposeless life must ever be a failure.
—Orison Swett Marden.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Breaking Class Prejudices

Melbourne, Australia

As funds were urgently needed to carry on the work of a free kindergarten in a suburb of Melbourne, the President of the Kindergarten, the Lady Mayoress, together with a few women interested in this good work, invited some of the mothers of the children attending the kindergarten to join with them in forming an auxiliary. The mothers represented the poorer classes which the Kindergarten aided. The invitation was gladly accepted and the campaign was taken up in earnest.

After weeks of much hard work, the joy of success appeared; donations enabled the necessary renewal of kitchen equipment together with the purchase of articles needed for the school and a substantial amount remained to place in the bank for future emergencies.

The financial success, however, was the smaller blessing. The real success of this venture was the getting together of these people, for it resulted in the breaking down of much class prejudice and misunderstanding.

Nor was this all, for in one place of business, the men at frequent intervals collect a sum of money between them to help carry on this work, thus showing their desire to provide for its continuance.

The Adventures of Waddles—*Appeasement*

By THE HAGERS

"YOUR AUNTS, JOE, I HOPE TO APPEASE WITH FLOWERS AND APOLOGIES."
"WITH BONBONS, WADDLES, I'LL ERASE THAT STERN LOOK ON MY AUNT MAYME'S FACE."
"THEY MIGHT GIVE US ANOTHER TRY. WE'LL CLEAN YOUR ATTIC WELL," SAID I.
"AND WE WON'T SHIRK." THEN JOE QUACKED, "SAY! WHO'S ATTIC IS IT, ANYWAY?"

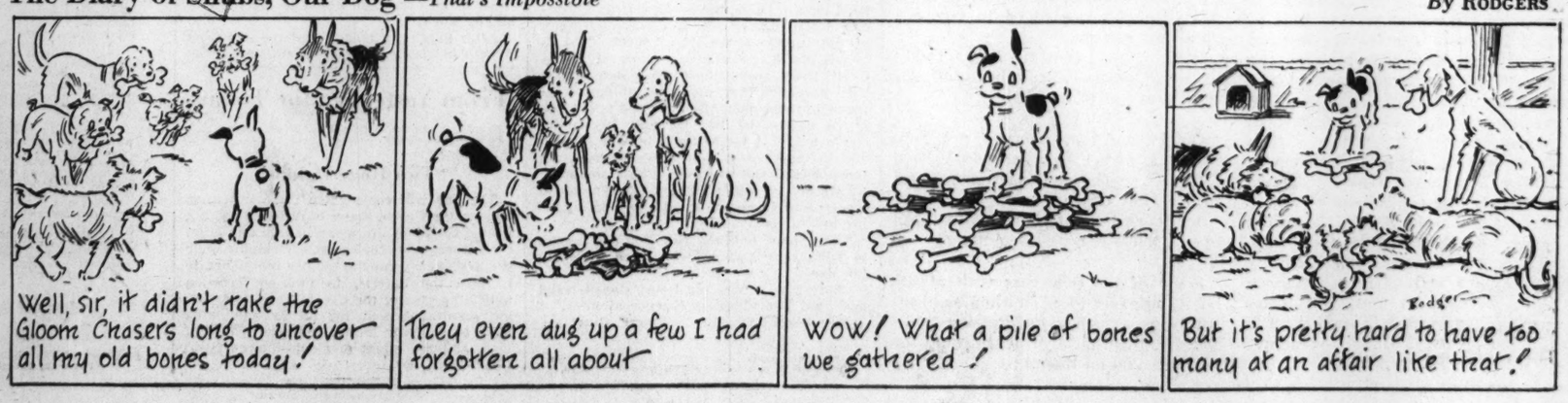
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Look Who's Here!*

By LE PELLEY

THAT MUST BE EVANGELINE, THOUGH ..... SHHH!
OOOPS · SHE'S TAKING OFF HER HAIR ...
IT'S A WIG!
WELL! I'LL BE SWITCHED!
SUSIE! WHAT ARE YOU DOING HERE ??
OH!! HELLO... I DIDN'T EXPECT YOU SO SOON! I THOUGHT YOU WERE LOCKED IN A ROOM!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*That's Impossible*

By RODGERS


Well, sir, it didn't take the Gloom Chasers long to uncover all my old bones today!
They even dug up a few I had forgotten all about
WOW! What a pile of bones we gathered!
But it's pretty hard to have too many at an affair like that!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Doubting Thomases

They can't believe it. That God's love should have protected and sustained five-year-old Pamela Hollingworth during the eight days she spent supposedly lost on a New Hampshire mountain is to them incredible. Men who accept nothing they cannot explain by physical cause and effect are stretching every medical theory they know or inventing new ones to satisfy their own unbelief.

But folk of simple faith and others who know from personal experience or well-attested records the power of prayer rejoice in God's goodness. Their hearts are uplifted to learn that the little girl with childlike trust asked her "Father-Mother God" to guard and guide her, and that thousands of others had faith or understanding enough to pray. To them, Pamela's lack of fear, her fine physical condition and her parents' unshakable assurance that she would be found need no other explanation.

While the doubting Thomases unravel fine-spun theories about sugar carbohydrates and her isolation from germs, religious people gladly acknowledge the operation of spiritual power. Yet many even of them speak of this instance of divine protection as a "miracle," classing it with the cases of divine protection or healing in the Bible as a special interposition of God in the affairs of men.

Men only falteringly believe that God's love is always guarding His children and that they need only put themselves under the "shadow of the Almighty" to abide as safely as Pamela. They believe spiritual power operates only on occasion and by special dispensation. How often do we think of the Father's purpose as operating with the certainty of law—when we put ourselves under it—to give us our daily bread, and to deliver us from the noisome pestilence and the arrow that flieth by day?

The materialists try to explain away every instance of divine protection. But are we not all doubting Thomases in some degree until we live our knowledge that the "miracle" of God's protection is divinely natural? How much ahead of the materialists are we until we daily prove that He is unchanging Love, by His immutable nature, constant in His care?

Arming Merchantmen

If the United States could bear to see Hitlerism sweep over the world without concern, could forget its ideals of justice and liberty, could face undisturbed the prospect of living in a Nazi-dominated world, it might abandon all effort to send supplies to Britain, Russia and China, withdraw all ships from the seas and contain itself in a hermit-like neutrality. It would not then need to arm its merchantmen.

But for anything short of that course it can only logically follow the recommendations now made by President Roosevelt in his message to Congress. It must arm American merchantmen for some measure of protection against Nazi submarines, raiders and bombers. As Mr. Roosevelt pointed out this course has plenty of historical precedent, whenever the seas have become unsafe. For years all merchant ships went armed. In a message to Congress in 1797, President John Adams discussing previous restriction on this practice not unlike America's present Neutrality Act, said:

> Yet the restriction has originated solely from a wish to prevent collisions with the powers at war, contravening the [Neutrality] act of June, 1794, and not from any doubt entertained by me of the policy and propriety of permitting our vessels to employ means of defense while engaged in a lawful foreign commerce. It remains for Congress to prescribe such regulations as will enable our seafaring citizens to defend themselves against violations of the law of nations, and at the same time restrain them from committing acts of hostility against the powers at war.

It should be recognized now that in arming merchantmen (there is no question that Congress will do it) the United States prefers the risk of collisions with powers at war to that of letting Germany control the seas to the extent that supplies may not be delivered to the front lines of the defense against Naziism.

We do not need to talk of freedom of the seas; we do not protest British infringement of technical freedom of the seas. The fact is that the United States is sending contraband of war to Britain, China and Russia. It cannot tolerate interference with such shipments. It will arm the ships that carry such supplies and as new American bottoms become an important factor in such deliveries, it will send them to belligerent ports. That is the simple fact. It should be recognized.

Scrap Metal From Boston's El

From the viewpoint of the public, it would be a welcome development for the unused Atlantic Avenue Elevated structure to be torn down and used as scrap metal for defense industry. Demolition would help to offset a scrap metal shortage of growing proportions, and would remove a traffic hazard, eyesore, and civic detriment.

Status of the structure, however, is involved in litigation. The case concerns the Commonwealth's authority to order dismantling; the present validity of the Elevated's franchise; the authority of public Trustees of the Boston Elevated to abandon the line, and the financial interest of the directors, who represent the owners. These questions will no doubt have careful analysis by the court. Upon their settlement demolition depends.

An early decision might release 10,000 tons of scrap steel for defense needs.

Off and On

The appointment of Archibald MacLeish as the director of "OFF," the new Office of Facts and Figures, indicates that he is to go on with the service he is rendering the poets by establishing them as practical persons, that is, as practical on the average as other persons. Whatever the popular misconception, most poets actually are more strenuously acquainted with facts and figures than their friends in business.

Mr. MacLeish has already proved his executive ability, both before and during his present tenure of Librarianship of Congress. He has proved it even to the point of completely reversing the opinions of many who opposed the President's appointment in 1939. The title of the new Government agency, for furnishing the people with more information regarding defense policies, is properly significant.

Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. MacLeish together appear to be bringing into the West certain apparently paradoxical conditions long accepted in the Orient, where facts and figures have never been considered a deterrent to poetry. Omar, it will be recalled, was a first-rate astronomer. The writing of poetry has been taken as a matter of course, through the centuries, by Japanese persons of every calling. From peasant to prince they have all produced their verses. Until modern times no one in China, says Eunice Tietjens, in her Oriental anthology, could attain to any position of authority, "even such an unlikely one as the equivalent of chief of police of the city of Peking," without first having gained a profound knowledge of classic poetry.

A Safer Panama

Whatever may be the motives underlying Panama's sudden shift from the Presidency of Dr. Arnulfo Arias to that of Dr. Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia (not the ubiquitous Fiorello), the net effect appears to be a gain for defense of the Western Hemisphere.

Dr. Arias flew to Havana secretly Tuesday morning. That was only a few hours after he signed the Cabinet decision not to permit arming of Panama-flag merchant vessels under United States ownership.

Several reasons are advanced for his flight. Dr. Arias insists in Havana that he came there to consult an oculist. Others in Panama said he had been preparing to leave for some weeks.

An ardent nationalist, Dr. Arias during his brief tenure of one year found himself in friction with Panamanians who favored a more energetic policy of collaboration with the United States. He denies being pro-Nazi, but retained as his private secretary one Antonio Isaza, of pronounced totalitarian leanings.

In a "constitutional coup," the opponents of Dr. Arias have declared him removed from office under one of his own laws by his act of leaving the country without notice. The new President and Cabinet are pledged to vigorous Pan-Americanism.

Washington, remembering Teddy Roosevelt, officially keeps hands off, but is delighted with the change.

Out beyond the eastern h. c. l. belt, where a nickel has heretofore been worth 5 cents, loud cries are heard as the "hot dog" goes up to a dime. Friends, as the sideshow barker used to say, that's only the beginning.

Some of the new cars with plastic bodies are said to be finished as beautifully as a mahogany dressing table. Beware, then, girls, of overturning the perfume vial on them.

Our Readers Say—

"Warmongers"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nye and his confrères suspect the Jews are warmongers. They reason that since Hitler persecutes the Jews, the Jews want America in the war to defeat Hitler. By the same reasoning, then, our sturdy Dutch are also suspect. Hitler is in brutal occupation of Holland, and to get there he first gutted a square mile of Rotterdam, thereby destroying thirty thousand civilians. Similarly, as the United States is made up of all the nationalities of Europe and as Hitler has the whole continent of Europe under his control, we should all be suspect by the Nye attitude.

In fact, the only American without old country connections is the American Indian, and he publicly burned his time-honored Swastika emblem long ago, it being too much like Hitler's.

STEWART ROBB

New York

Warning to Oppressors

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am reminded by the persistence of the V-for-Victory movement in France that it was a Frenchman, Cardinal de Retz, leader of the Fronde insurrection against Mazarin and prophet of the French Revolution, who warned the oppressors of the people by saying:

> I know that you count the people for nothing because the Court is armed; but I beg you to let me tell you that they ought to be counted for much each time that they count themselves at all. They are now at that point. They are beginning themselves to count your arms for nothing; and the misfortune is that their strength consists in their imagination: and it may with truth be said that, unlike all other powers, they can, when they have arrived at a certain point, do all they think they can do.

FRANCIS APPLETON HARDING

Dedham, Mass.

Frozen Food Lockers

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your editorial, "Thawing a Frozen Asset," is a most interesting commentary on the frozen impression that (1) locker plants are patronized only by farm folk, and (2) that most locker plants are operated as a sideline to the ice business.

Actually, the number of independent locker plants exceeds those in connection with ice plants, and while the industry is still new in New England, the locker business is standing on its own feet and has become an industry of major importance in other States, besides a very important asset to national defense.

True, many of the pioneers in the locker business were ice men who had extra refrigerated space that could be converted to a frozen food locker plant. But today there are more than 3,700 locker plants in the United States, and apparently this is only the beginning. Present plants are serving more than 4,000,000 people and have in storage approximately 200,000,000 pounds of fresh frozen meats, poultry, fruits and vegetables for local consumption in their respective communities. Most of these products are home grown and are processed either in the home or the locker plant. This constitutes an important contribution to the national defense effort in releasing commercial packing and transportation facilities for other purposes, in relieving civilian demands for canned foods and metal containers for them, in saving products that might be wasted and in retaining important fresh food elements that might be lost by canning or other methods of preservation.

To millions, locker service means an "ever normal pantry" which permits them to enjoy fresh foods in or out of season without strain on the family budget. Not just country people, city folks are catching on, too. The fact that many locker plants have 50 per cent or even 75 per cent city patronage shows that.

E. E. JACKSON

Kellogg, Iowa

Just a "Quiet Vacation"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

(This little sketch is reported almost verbatim; in substance it is just as it occurred.)

"Well, well, Jim, where have you been for the past ten days? We used to meet almost every day at lunch time."

"Been on my annual vacation. I was gone for about ten days and had a wonderful time. First, I zoomed over to Russia, snooped around the famous Kremlin, heard the roar of big guns and the rattle of tanks, and all that goes to make commotion and noise. Then I took in some of the Balkan countries, saw and talked with the Slavs, Croats and others. Great countries! On one side of a fence they talk one language, on the other side something entirely different. Then I skipped to Madrid, saw France, Italy and Greece, incidentally looking in on Crete and other near-by places. Then off to Syria, slept in Beirut; then a ramble in Persia where I slept on a rug akin to eiderdown and smelled incense that suggested the mystery of the ages. In Egypt I was given trinkets enough to fill a ship, in Turkey I trotted about in slippers that turned up their noses scornfully. I left them at the door when I entered. Yes, I took lunch in Morocco where I all but gave in to the beggars. I saw some of the armies in Africa. Then back to the Western Hemisphere to see something there. So, I took in Dixie, the Southwest, saw wonderful plants given over to defense purposes, gazed with awe at the TVA projects, then up to the Northwest and saw those great big dams. They almost took my breath away! The pyramids are mere playthings compared to those dams. And the end is not yet. Down below the Rio Grande, 'personally conducted,' I wore sandals in Old Mexico and in the Central American countries, ate red-hot chili and tortillas; wore a sombrero with a brim a mile wide and big as a wagon wheel. And I counted about a million laughing brown ba—"

"Hey, there, hold on, Jim. You don't mean to tell me you were in all those places in ten days?"

"Sure I was. You see I just stayed home and read The Christian Science Monitor."

Milwaukee, Wis. WILL F. GRIFFIN

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

'I Need Better Tools'

Down the Middle of the Road

The British Study America

By Erwin D. Canham

If there is any more interesting reading, from afar, than Britain's wartime press, then we do not know it. It combines imperturbability with emergency. Daily and Sunday newspapers are cut down to miniature size. On Sunday the Observer, for example, has only eight pages, and the weekday journals are of similar compression. The weeklies have not been squeezed quite so hard. They retain about two-thirds their former size and all their erstwhile idiosyncrasies.

The newspapers, though rationed as to size and circulation, are reported to be doing well financially because there is of course a great reader demand, and advertising rates have gone up. The kind of advertising that now flourishes is, perhaps, the most amazing feature of all. Some of it is devoted to the merits of articles which are almost impossible to buy in the shops. The advertisers often play up the shortages. Thus, a famous maker of Swedish-type crispbread which Americans call rye-crisp and Britons label vita-weat shows a big picture of an empty toast-rack—an eloquent British upright toast-rack. The copy itself is positively sadistic. It says: "What has happened to this? Remember the famous toast-rack, packed with crunchy slices of Vita-Weat. . . . Lately, Vita-Weat has been difficult to get." You'd think the customer would know this fact without being reminded of it in advertising.

* * *

There is a tremendous, and understandable, awareness of America in the British press these days. Since the newspapers are produced to circulate solely in Britain, this awareness has no outside propagandist motive but reflects an active public curiosity. Englishmen are every day learning more about the United States than they ever knew before.

In fact, it is fashionable for the more cosmopolitan British writers to scold their countrymen fiercely for their ignorance about America. And most publications lean over backward in their effort to comprehend American isolationist tendencies. Despite their desperate position, Britons have kept their patience and sought to see things from the American point of view in a manner which is objectively astonishing. Would we have done so well had the roles been reversed?

Harold Nicolson writes in the Spectator for September 12, for example, a typical essay which gives his countrymen much to think about in relation to the United States. He begins by saying: "I am glad to hear that the Board of Education is encouraging local authorities and the universities to teach the rising generation something more about American history and culture. Hitherto our ignorance of the United States has been shameful and unwise. Shameful, since it is a somewhat degrading symptom of national conceit. Unwise, since unless we understand the differences between ourselves and the Americans we shall never achieve that sound basis of co-operation which is the hope of all the world."

After quoting a magnificent passage from Archibald MacLeish's great poem, "American Letter," Mr. Nicolson concludes with this luminous paragraph:

"If we understood a little better the vast import of the problems and perplexities with which Americans are now faced, we should be both more sympathetic and more interested. We do not always remember that the fathers and mothers of most Americans left Europe because they did not like it, and that there remain hereditary memories and associations which tug their nerves apart. We do not always remember that although in this war their ideals are identical with ours, yet 'The American Idea' is an even more abstract conception, that it is 'a shining thing in the mind.' Immense and frail, this Idea dominates their consciousness and they fear that if again they become entangled in the complexities of Europe the rainbow may fade. They have forgotten many of their past grievances against us because of the physical suffering which we have proudly borne. If we on our part realize their deep spiritual anguish at this moment, we shall come to understand their generosity of soul. And from this understanding may come what is the basis of all sound co-operation, namely deep mutual respect."

* * *

Mr. Nicolson is quite right in saying that Americans have developed a new and a deeper respect for the British people and the "British Idea" because of their heroism. If the United States is worthy of similar respect and if the British people learn of our national idea sufficiently to accord this respect, we shall indeed at last have put Anglo-American relations on a sound, fine basis.

If one little anecdote is useful in deepening American regard for British character, let this one be it. It is drawn from the same issue of the weekly in which Mr. Nicolson wrote. Comment was made on the surprisingly high number of people still sleeping in public shelters. Some do it for sociability; some to save fuel, etc. But can't you buy broken wood cheap from demolished houses, an elderly pensioner was asked? "Yes," he said, "you can and I used to do it." Then, after a pause, "But somehow I don't like feeling that I'm burning what was part of someone's home—bits of tables they've sat at, and the chairs they've sat on, in my grate. It seems like keeping myself warm with their suffering. So I don't get that wood any more."

From Yesterday for Today

To consult with the wisest and the greatest men; . . . To use books rightly—Ruskin.

"Two Huge Unions"

The day will come when these two huge Unions, the United States of America and the United States of Europe, will face and greet each other across the ocean, exchanging their art, and their genius to civilize the planet, to fertilize the deserts, to improve creation under the eyes of the Creator; and to assure the greatest benefit for all by combining these two infinite forces: the brotherhood of man, and the might of God!—VICTOR HUGO (1802-1885).

The Wide Horizon

Buttons for Britain

By Mary Zirkle

At first glance the land-grant act of 1862 would appear to have no connection whatever with Bundles for Britain in 1941, nor with the sewing on of—let's see; eight buttons times 350 suits is—well, a lot of buttons, as the faculty wives working for the Bundles in a Middle Western American university can testify.

It may not be stretching a point too far to say that it is logical for this work to have gone on because the land-grant colleges and universities are deeply rooted in democracy: in upward-looking democracy, where the new citizens of each new Territory established a university for the education of their children almost before they adopted a State Constitution. That the colleges and universities built literally from the sod and timber of virgin land, by men who saw more than material gain in the rude frontier, were for all the people, is shown by the wording of the Morrill Act that apportioned Federal lands to contribute to the support of these institutions in the various States:

> For the endowment, support and maintenance of at least one college (in each State and Territory) where the leading object shall be, without excluding other scientific and classical studies, and including military tactics, to teach such branches of learning as are related to agriculture and the mechanic arts, in order to promote the liberal and practical education of the industrial classes in the several pursuits and professions of life.

* * *

This Act, and its extensions of 1890 and 1907, would receive scant attention from the careless students who flock through the colleges and universities thus assisted, taking them to be a natural growth of the soil, as perhaps in truth they are, if it were not for those four significant words: "and including military tactics." That phrase has for generations meant for each able-bodied male student the martyrdom of two years of getting into a uniform and drilling for a given number of hours each week, and there has been from time to time plaintive agitation on the part of such students to have this provision abolished. It is not so much that they would not give their lives for their country, as that they object to starched collars and woolen uniforms on the warm, lazy days of spring and autumn.

It was upon these neat, warm uniforms that the Bundles for Britain committee in our Middle Western university looked with covetous eye. According to Army regulations, they must be periodically replaced, even although many of the discarded uniforms are still in excellent condition. Time was when the discards were destroyed, for obviously they cannot be given away bearing the U. S. Army insignia; but this year they were turned over to the Bundles, and on each of the 350 uniforms, four large and four small buttons stamped with the Eagle were snipped off and replaced with plain buttons. Shoulder straps, belt hooks and trouser stripes were removed, the soiled uniforms cleaned by local cleaning establishments which volunteered the service, and the warm suits sent overseas in good time for the English winter.

* * *

Is it too much to hope that they will provide another small but significant link between the democracies: between countries striving to maintain a way of life in which "agriculture and the mechanic arts" can flourish naturally alongside the "scientific and classical studies" and where "liberal and practical" education meet, sometimes with admittedly unusual but frequently stimulating results?

It may be a way of life in which we are still groping for the ideal, while granting that some of our efforts have gone astray, some of our energies been misdirected—self-criticism being at once the luxury and the duty of democracy. Nevertheless, it is the way in which we have grown, in the centuries since Magna Charta: a way devised by freemen who have had from time to time the guidance of leaders who were both selfless and wise; and even the boys who give heartiest lip service against the uniforms and the drilling are ready now to defend it. To say nothing of ladies with buttons and needles, resolutely confronting a mountain of uniforms.

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